



## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : <b>A61K 47/48, 9/127, 41/00</b>		A2	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 97/46262</b> (43) International Publication Date: 11 December 1997 (11.12.97)
<p>(21) International Application Number: <b>PCT/US97/09501</b></p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: <b>4 June 1997 (04.06.97)</b></p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 08/657,947 4 June 1996 (04.06.96) US</p> <p>(71) Applicants (for all designated States except US): PHARMACYCLICS, INC. [US/US]; 995 East Arques Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94086-4521 (US). BOARD OF REGENTS, THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SYSTEM [US/US]; 201 West 7th Street, Austin, TX 78701 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and</p> <p>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): YOUNG, Stuart, W. [US/US]; 45 Las Piedras, Portola, CA 94028 (US). WRIGHT, Meredith [US/US]; 1057 Ginger Lane, San Jose, CA 95128 (US). SESSLER, Jonathan, L. [US/US]; 5005 Crestway Drive, Austin, TX 78712 (US). MODY, Tarak, D. [US/US]; 243 Buena Vista Avenue #206, Sunnyvale, CA 94086 (US). MAGDA, Darren [US/US]; 10237 University Way, Cupertino, CA 95014 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agent: NORBERG, Gloria, L.; Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer &amp; Feld, L.L.P., Suite 1900, 816 Congress Avenue, Austin, TX 78701 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CP, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p><b>Published</b> Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</p>	
<p>(54) Title: <b>MEMBRANE INCORPORATION OF TEXAPHYRINS</b></p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Compositions having a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate loaded into a biological vesicle and methods for imaging, diagnosis and treatment using the loaded vesicle are provided. For example, liposomes or red blood cells loaded with a paramagnetic texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate have utility as a blood pool contrast agent, facilitating the enhancement of normal tissues, magnetic resonance angiography, and marking areas of damaged endothelium by their egress through fenestrations or damaged portions of the blood vascular system. Liposomes or cells loaded with a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate can be photolysed, allowing for a photodynamic therapy effect at the site of lysis. Availability of red blood cells loaded with a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate provides a method for delivering a photodynamic therapeutic agent to a desired site with a high concentration of oxygen. By presenting the agent in this way, it is expected that a patient will experience less toxicity.</p>			

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## DESCRIPTION

### MEMBRANE INCORPORATION OF TEXAPHYRINS

#### 10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A drug delivery system should deliver drug at a rate dictated by the needs of a medical procedure over the period of the procedure, that is, the goal of any drug delivery system is to provide a therapeutic amount of drug to the proper site in the body to promptly achieve, and then maintain, the desired drug concentration. This objective 15 emphasizes the need for spatial placement and temporal delivery of a drug or treatment. Spatial placement is the targeting of a drug to a specific organ, tissue, or bodily system such as the blood stream; while temporal delivery refers to controlling the rate of drug delivery to the target.

Targeted drug delivery systems include colloidal drug delivery systems and 20 resealed or modified cells, for example, resealed or modified erythrocytes or leukocytes. Colloidal drug delivery systems include nanoparticles, microcapsules, nanocapsules, macromolecular complexes, polymeric beads, microspheres, liposomes, and lipid vesicles.

Liposomes are formed from phospholipids that are dispersed in an aqueous 25 medium and spontaneously form multilamellar concentric bilayer vesicles (also termed multilamellar vesicles (MLVs)). MLVs generally have diameters of from 4 mm to 25 nm. Sonication or solvent dilution of MLVs results in the formation of small unilamellar vesicles (SUVs) with diameters in the range of 300 to 500 Å.

Liposomes resemble cellular membranes, and water- or lipid-soluble substances 30 can be entrapped in the aqueous spaces or within the bilayer, respectively. An important determinant in entrapping compounds is the physicochemical properties of the compound itself. Polar compounds are trapped in the aqueous spaces and are released through permeation or when the bilayer is broken; nonpolar compounds bind to the lipid bilayer of the vesicle, and tend to remain there unless the bilayer is disrupted 35 by temperature or exposure to lipoproteins.

Liposomes may interact with cells via a number of different mechanisms, for example: endocytosis by phagocytic cells of the reticuloendothelial system such as macrophages and neutrophils; adsorption to the cell surface, either by nonspecific weak hydrophobic or electrostatic forces, or by specific interactions with cell-surface

5 components; fusion with the plasma cell membrane by insertion of the lipid bilayer of the liposome into the plasma membrane, with simultaneous release of liposomal contents into the cytoplasm; or by transfer of liposomal lipids to cellular or subcellular membranes, or vice versa, without any association of the liposome contents. It often is difficult to determine which mechanism is operative and more than one may operate at

10 the same time.

Intravenously injected liposomes may persist in tissues for hours or days, depending on their composition, and half-lives in the blood range from minutes to several hours. Larger liposomes are taken up rapidly by phagocytic cells of the reticuloendothelial system and exit only in places where large openings or pores exist in

15 the capillary endothelium, such as the sinusoids of the liver or spleen. Thus, these organs are the predominant site of uptake. On the other hand, smaller liposomes show a broader tissue distribution but still are sequestered highly in the liver and spleen. In general, this *in vivo* behavior limits the potential targeting of liposomes to only those organs and tissues accessible to their large size. These include the blood, liver, spleen,

20 bone marrow and lymphoid organs.

Attempts to overcome the limitation on targeting of liposomes have centered around two approaches. One is the use of antibodies, bound to the liposome surface, to direct the antibody and the liposome contents to specific antigenic receptors located on a particular cell-type surface. Further, carbohydrate determinants (glycoprotein or

25 glycolipid cell-surface components that play a role in cell-cell recognition, interaction and adhesion) may also be used as recognition sites since they have potential in directing liposomes to particular cell types.

Further lipid vesicles, such as nonphospholipid paucilamellar lipid vesicles (PLV's), are made from materials such as polyoxyethylene fatty esters, polyoxyethylene fatty acid ethers, diethanolamines, long-chain acyl amino acid amides, long-chain acyl amides, polyoxyethylene sorbitan mono and tristearates and oleates, polyoxyethylene glyceryl monostearates and monooleates, and glyceryl monostearates and monooleates, (U.S. Patents 4,911,928, 4,917,951, and 5,000,960).

Resealed erythrocytes are another form of targeted drug delivery. When

30 erythrocytes are suspended in a hypotonic medium, they swell to about one and a half times their normal size, and the membrane weakens, resulting in the formation of small pores. The pores allow equilibration of the intracellular and extracellular solutions. If

5 the ionic strength of the medium then is adjusted to isotonicity, the pores will close and cause the membrane of the erythrocyte to return to normal or "reseal". Using this technique with a drug present in the extracellular solution, it is possible to entrap a substantial amount of the drug inside the resealed erythrocyte and to use this system for targeted delivery via intravenous injection.

10 Studies on the behavior of normal and modified reinfused erythrocytes indicate that, in general, normal aging erythrocytes, slightly damaged erythrocytes and those coated lightly with antibodies are sequestered in the spleen after intravenous reinfusion; but heavily damaged or modified erythrocytes are removed from the circulation by the liver. This suggests that resealed erythrocytes can be targeted selectively to either the 15 liver or spleen, which can be viewed as a disadvantage in that other organs and tissues are inaccessible. Thus, the application of this system to targeted delivery has been limited mainly to treatment of lysosomal storage diseases and metal toxicity, where the site of drug action is in the reticuloendothelial system.

16 Labeling of red blood cells with chromium-51 and white blood cells with indium-111, as well as labeling of liposomes with contrast media and therapeutic agents is known. U.S. Patent 5,466,438 relates to liposoluble complexes of paramagnetic ions and compounds bearing long acyl chains useful as magnetic resonance imaging contrast agents. U.S. Patent 5,000,960 relates to coupling a molecule having a free sulphydryl group to a lipid vesicle having a free sulphydryl group incorporated as one of the 20 structural molecules of the lipid phase thereby forming a covalent disulfide bond linkage. U.S. Patent 4,931,276 relates to methods for introducing desired agents into red blood cells, and U.S. Patent 4,478,824 relates to methods and apparatus for causing reversible intracellular hypertonicity in red blood cells of mammals in order to introduce desired materials into the cells, or achieve therapeutically desirable changes in the 25 characteristics of intracellular hemoglobin. Further, poor accumulation of liposomal cadmium-texaphyrin in tumor tissue was cited as a possible explanation for low efficiency of photodynamic therapy in König *et al.*, (*Lasers in Surgery and Medicine* 13:522, 1993; in: *Photodynamic Therapy and Biomedical Lasers*, P. Spinelli, M. Dal Fante and R. Marchesini, eds., Elsevier Science Publishers, 1992, 802).

30 35 Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a treatment technique that uses a photosensitizing dye that produces cytotoxic materials, such as singlet oxygen ( $O_2(^1D_g)$ ) from benign precursors (e.g. ( $O_2(^3S_g^-)$ )), when irradiated in the presence of oxygen.

5 Other reactive species such as superoxide, hydroperoxyl, or hydroxyl radicals may be involved. At the doses used, neither the light nor the drug has any independent activity against the disease target.

10 The effectiveness of PDT is predicated on three main factors: i) The photosensitive dyes used in PDT preferably have the ability to localize at the treatment site as opposed to surrounding tissue. ii) The high reactivity and short lifetime of activated oxygen means that it has a very short range and is unlikely to escape from the cell in which it is produced; cytotoxicity is therefore restricted to the precise region of photoactivated drug. iii) Developments in light delivery, such as lasers, light emitting diodes, and fiber optics, allow a beam of intense light to be delivered accurately to many 15 parts of the body.

20 In recent years, considerable effort has been devoted to the synthesis and study of new photosensitizers (a review is found in Brown, S.B. and Truscott, T.G., 1993, *Chemistry in Britain*, 955-958). The development of more effective photochemotherapeutic agents requires the synthesis of compounds which absorb in the spectral region where living tissues are relatively transparent (i.e., 700-1000 nm), have high triplet quantum yields, are minimally toxic, and have physiologically acceptable water/lipid partition coefficients. Texaphyrins have proven to be effective sensitizers for generating singlet oxygen and for photodynamic therapy (U.S. Patents 5,272,142; 5,292,414; 5,439,570; and 5,451,576, incorporated by reference herein).

25 Magnetic resonance imaging has become an important diagnostic tool in medicine, especially for tumor imaging. Imaging of tissue is dependent upon a difference in the relaxation rates of nuclear spins of water protons from various tissues in a magnetic field. The relaxation rate can be enhanced by use of a contrast agent, thereby improving a resulting image. The gadolinium cation is a superior contrast agent 30 due to its seven unpaired f-electrons and high magnetic moment. However, gadolinium cation is too toxic to be used directly for imaging at concentrations required for effective enhancement. Texaphyrins bind the gadolinium ion in a stable manner and have proved to be nontoxic and effective contrast agents for imaging (U.S. Patents 5,252,720, 5,451,576, and 5,256,399, incorporated by reference herein). Further 35 development of texaphyrin-based magnetic resonance imaging protocols would be of significant value for the improvement of medical diagnostic imaging.

5        Macular degeneration due to damage or breakdown of the macula, underlying tissue, or adjacent tissue is the leading cause of decreased visual acuity and impairment of reading and fine "close-up" vision. Age-related macular degeneration (ARMD) is the major cause of severe visual loss in the elderly. The most common form of macular degeneration is called "dry" or involutional macular degeneration and results from the  
10      thinning of vascular and other structural or nutritional tissues underlying the retina in the macular region. A more severe form is termed "wet" or exudative macular degeneration. In this form, blood vessels in the choroidal layer (a layer underneath the retina and providing nourishment to the retina) break through a thin protective layer between the two tissues. These blood vessels may grow abnormally directly beneath the  
15      retina in a rapid uncontrolled fashion; resulting in oozing, bleeding, or eventually scar tissue formation in the macula which leads to severe loss of central vision. This process is termed choroidal neovascularization.

Neovascularization results in visual loss in other eye diseases including neovascular glaucoma, ocular histoplasmosis syndrome, myopia, diabetes, pterygium, and infectious and inflammatory diseases. In histoplasmosis syndrome, a series of events occur in the choroidal layer of the inside lining of the back of the eye resulting in localized inflammation of the choroid and consequent scarring with loss of function of the involved retina and production of a blind spot (scotoma). In some cases, the choroid layer is provoked to produce new blood vessels that are much more fragile than normal  
20      blood vessels. They have a tendency to bleed with additional scarring, and loss of function of the overlying retina. Diabetic retinopathy involves retinal rather than choroidal blood vessels resulting in hemorrhages, vascular irregularities, and whitish exudates. Retinal neovascularization may occur in the most severe forms.

Current diagnosis of ocular disorders often includes use of a fluorescein or  
30      indocyanine green angiogram. In this procedure, the dye is injected into the blood stream through a vein in the arm. Special filters are placed in the light path, and in front of the film, to permit only the fluorescent dye to be seen as it passes through the vessels in the retina. Pictures of the vascular anatomy are taken of the retina and macula as the dye passes through the blood vessels of the back of the eye. Vascular occlusions or  
35      leakage of dye indicates abnormal vasculature. Optical coherence tomography is another technique that uses noncontact imaging and provides high-depth resolution in cross-sectional tomographs of the retina.

5        Current treatment of neovascularization relies on ablation of blood vessels using laser photocoagulation. However, such treatment requires thermal destruction of the tissue, and is accompanied by full-thickness retinal damage, as well as damage to medium and large choroidal vessels. Further, the patient is left with an atrophic scar and visual scotoma. Moreover, recurrences are common, and the prognosis for the  
10      patient's condition is poor.

Developing strategies, such as PDT, have sought more selective closure of the blood vessels to preserve the overlying neurosensory retina. PDT of conditions in the eye characterized by neovascularization has been attempted using the conventional porphyrin derivatives such as hematoporphyrin derivative and PHOTOFRIN® porfimer sodium. Problems have been encountered in this context due to interference from eye pigments. In addition, phthalocyanine and benzoporphyrin derivatives have been used in photodynamic treatment. PCT publication WO 95 24930 and Miller *et al.*, (*Archives of Ophthalmology*, June, 1995) relate to treatment of eye conditions characterized by unwanted neovasculation comprising administering a green porphyrin to the  
15      neovasculation and irradiating the neovasculation with light having a wavelength of 550-695 nm. U.S. Patent 5,166,197 relates to phthalocyanine derivatives reportedly useful for macular degeneration. Asrani and Zeimer (*British Journal of Ophthalmology*, 1995, 79:766-770) relate to photoocclusion of ocular vessels using a phthalocyanine encapsulated in heat-sensitive liposomes. Levy (*Semin. Oncol.* 1994, 21/6, suppl. 15 (4-  
20      10)) relates to photodynamic therapy and macular degeneration with porfimer sodium (PHOTOFRIN®, requiring light of 630 nm and causing cutaneous photosensitivity that may last for up to 6 weeks), and benzoporphyrin derivative (BPD verteporfin, causing cutaneous photosensitivity of a few days). Lin *et al.* relate to the photodynamic  
25      occlusion of choroidal vessels using benzoporphyrin derivative BPD-MA. Further, BPD and tin purpurin (SnET2) are insoluble in aqueous solutions and require hydrophobic vehicles for administration.

30        Texaphyrins are aromatic pentadentate macrocyclic expanded porphyrins" useful as MRI contrast agents, as radiosensitizers and in photodynamic therapy. Texaphyrin is considered as being an aromatic benzannulene containing both 18 - and 22 -electron  
35      delocalization pathways. Texaphyrin molecules absorb strongly in the tissue-transparent 700-900 nm range, and they exhibit inherent selective uptake or biolocalization in certain tissues, particularly regions such as, for example, liver,

5 atheroma or tumor tissue. Paramagnetic texaphyrins have exhibited significant tumor selectivity as detected by magnetic resonance imaging. Texaphyrins and water-soluble texaphyrins, method of preparation and various uses have been described in U.S. Patents 4,935,498; 5,162,509; 5,252,720; 5,256,399; 5,272,142; 5,292,414; 5,369,101; 5,432,171; 5,439,570; 5,451,576; 5,457,183; 5,475,104; 5,504,205; 5,525,325; 10 5,559,207; 5,565,552; 5,567,687; 5,569,759; 5,580,543; 5,583,220; 5,587,371; 5,587,463; 5,591,422; 5,594,136; 5,595,726; 5,599,923; 5,599,928; 5,601,802; 15 5,607,924; and 5,622,946; PCT publications WO 90/10633, 94/29316, 95/10307, 95/21845, and 96/09315; allowed U.S. patent applications 08/484,551 and 08/624,311; and pending U.S. patent applications 08/458,347; 08/657,947; 08/591,318; 08/700,277; and 08/763,451; each patent, publication, and application is incorporated herein by reference.

Problems with prior art drug and PDT delivery systems include lack of specificity, toxicity, expense, and technical difficulties, among others. Problems with prior art magnetic resonance imaging contrast agents include insufficient differential biolocalization, insufficient signal, toxicity, and slow clearance, among others. Because of these problems, known procedures are not completely satisfactory, and the present inventors have searched for improvements.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 The present invention relates generally to the fields of targeted drug delivery, medical imaging, diagnosis, and treatment. More particularly, it concerns compositions having a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate loaded into a biological vesicle; and methods for imaging, diagnosis and treatment using this loaded vesicle.

Accordingly, the present invention provides compositions comprising a 30 texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex. Such compositions include cells of the vascular system, such as red blood cells or white blood cells, and micellar vesicles such as liposomes or nonphospholipid vesicles, loaded with a texaphyrin conjugated to a lipophilic molecule. When the texaphyrin portion of the complex is photosensitive and when the complex is irradiated, the complex ruptures, depositing its contents. The 35 invention therefore includes methods for delivering diagnostic or therapeutic agents via loaded texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complexes.

5        "Loading" means labeling of membranes of a vesicle, embedding into a vesicular membrane, or incorporation into the interior of a vesicle. In particular, loading would include attachment to or within cells circulating within the vascular system or to or within liposomes or other lipid vesicles.

10      A texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-biological vesicle complex is an embodiment of the present invention. By "biological vesicle" is meant a membranous structure having a lipid bilayer, or a micelle. By "lipid bilayer" is meant a bimolecular sheet of phospholipids and/or glycolipids. A biological vesicle may be a cell, such as a red cell or white cell, or membranous fragment thereof; a liposomal membrane; a nonphospholipid vesicle, or a colloidal drug delivery system. In one embodiment of the 15 present invention, the biological vesicle is a rescaled red blood cell.

20      As used herein, a "lipophilic molecule" is a molecule having a lipid-water distribution coefficient that is optimal for localization to lipid-rich tissues or materials compared to localization in surrounding nonlipid-rich tissues or materials. "Lipid-rich" means having a greater amount of triglyceride, cholesterol, fatty acids or the like.

25      Lipophilic molecules that may be conjugated to a texaphyrin include cholesterol; steroids including progestagens such as progesterone, glucocorticoids such as cortisol, mineralocorticoids such as aldosterone, androgens such as testosterone and androstanedione, and estrogens such as estrone and estradiol; phospholipids such as phosphatidyl choline, phosphatidyl serine, phosphatidyl ethanolamine, phosphatidyl inositol, or cardiolipin; sphingolipids such as sphingomyelin; glycolipids such as cerebroside, or ganglioside; molecules having isoprenoid side chains such as vitamin K<sub>2</sub>, coenzyme Q<sub>10</sub>, chlorophyll, or carotenoids; low density lipoprotein (LDL); or the like. Preferred lipophilic molecules are steroids, more preferably estradiol, or cholesterol, for example.

30      A method for photodynamic therapy is also an aspect of the present invention. The method comprises administering a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex to a subject, and irradiating the complex. Preferably, the vesicle portion of the complex is a red blood cell, and in one embodiment, the subject is a donor of the red blood cell.

35      When loaded with a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate, a loaded vesicle has utility as a diagnostic or therapeutic agent since the cell or liposome can be disrupted using an appropriate light source, thereby depositing a diagnostic or

5 therapeutic agent *in vivo*. Therefore, a method for delivery of an agent to a targeted biological site is a further embodiment of the present invention. The method comprises  
i) loading a vesicle with a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate and the agent to form a complex; ii) allowing the complex to locate at the targeted biological site; and iii) irradiating the complex. The complex is lysed by irradiating,  
10 thereby delivering the agent to the targeted biological site. The agent may be a diagnostic agent, photodynamic therapy agent, a chemotherapeutic agent, a radiation sensitizing agent, or naturally occurring cellular contents of a cell. A preferred vesicle portion of a complex to be loaded is a red blood cell, a preferred lipophilic molecule portion of a complex is estradiol or cholesterol, and the photosensitive texaphyrin-  
15 lipophilic molecule conjugate may have a diamagnetic metal cation bound by the texaphyrin. A preferred diamagnetic metal cation is Lu(III), La(III), In(III), Y(III), Zn(II) or Cd(II); a most preferred diamagnetic metal cation is Lu(III). Availability of red blood cells loaded with a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate provides a method for delivering a therapeutic PDT agent to a desired site with a high  
20 concentration of oxygen. By presenting a PDT agent this way, it is expected that the patient will experience less toxicity.

The method of photolysis of loaded blood cells or liposomes involves at least two sources of specificity. A first source of specificity is the natural localization of loaded cells or liposomes into the blood, liver, spleen, bone marrow, or lymphoid  
25 organs. A second source of specificity is the positioning of the laser light. Such positioning of laser light, either by manual or mechanical means, would be particularly advantageous when the photolysis is to be effected at a particular biological locus, such as, for instance, a deep-seated tumor site. Here, the fact that the texaphyrins absorb light at wavelengths where bodily tissues are relatively transparent (700-900 nm) is particularly advantageous. This procedure allows for the effective implementation of light-based strategies at loci deep within the body with relatively little deleterious light-based photosensitization of other tissues where the texaphyrin conjugates are not localized or where the light is not focused.

Further, the present invention provides for the possibility of using the patient's  
30 own blood for loading with a diagnostic or a therapeutic agent and a texaphyrin-  
lipophilic molecule conjugate. In so doing, a uniquely "customized" therapy with reduced toxicity, increased circulation, and maximum therapeutic effect is provided.

5        Vesicles loaded with a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate and a chemotherapeutic drug have utility in conventional chemotherapy. In such a case, by directing laser light at a tumor and lysing the vesicle, a chemotherapeutic agent is released only in proximity to the cancer. In addition, a localized photodynamic therapeutic effect of irradiating the texaphyrin will occur.

10       Another embodiment of the present invention is a method of imaging. The method comprises the steps of administering a detectable texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex to a subject, and imaging the complex.

15       When the detectable texaphyrin is fluorescent, imaging is by observing fluorescence of the texaphyrin. When the detectable texaphyrin is complexed with a paramagnetic metal cation, imaging is by magnetic resonance imaging. Further imaging methods include x-ray imaging, Raman scattering, magnetometry (bioluminescence), or gamma scanning when the texaphyrin is complexed with a gamma emitting isotope. For fluorescent imaging, texaphyrins may be activated by 400-500 nm light (the Soret band) or 700-900 nm light, preferably 700-800 nm, (the Q band) and, therefore, provide 20       considerable versatility for use in humans.

25       The term "fluorescent", as used herein, means that upon photoirradiation by light associated with the absorption profile of texaphyrin, light is emitted at a longer wavelength by the irradiated texaphyrin. All texaphyrins are fluorescent, albeit, to varying degrees, and texaphyrins complexed with Y(III), Lu(III), Gd(III), Dy(III), Eu(III), or Mn(III) are particularly preferred as fluorescent texaphyrins, for example.

30       In addition to fluorescent detection, texaphyrins may be imaged by x-radiation, by Raman scattering, or by magnetometry; further, texaphyrins complexed with a paramagnetic metal cation may be used for magnetic resonance imaging. Preferred paramagnetic metal cations for complexing with a texaphyrin include Mn(II), Mn(III), Fe(III), or trivalent lanthanide metals other than La(III), Lu(III), and Pm(III). More preferably, the paramagnetic metal is Mn(II), Mn(III), Dy(III), or Gd(III); most preferably, Gd(III). Any of various types of magnetic resonance imaging can be employed in the practice of the invention, including, for example, nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), NMR spectroscopy, and electronic spin resonance (ESR). The 35       preferred imaging technique is NMR.

Gamma particle detection may be used to image a texaphyrin complexed to a gamma-emitting metal. <sup>51</sup>Chromium, <sup>68</sup>gallium, <sup>99</sup>technetium, or <sup>111</sup>indium are

5 preferred metals for complexing to texaphyrins for gamma particle scanning.  
Monochromatic X-ray photon sources may be used for imaging also.

The present invention is useful in imaging a patient generally, and/or in specifically diagnosing the presence of diseased tissue in a patient. The imaging process of the present invention may be carried out by administering a detectable 10 texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex of the invention to a patient, and then scanning the patient to obtain visible images of an internal region of a patient and/or of any diseased tissue in that region. The complexes of the present invention are particularly useful in providing images of the blood pool, liver, reticuloendothelial system, spleen, bone marrow, lymph nodes, and muscle; they are especially effective 15 blood pool agents, and are highly effective at enhancing the liver and highly useful for improving the detection of hepatic metastases. Red blood cells loaded with a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate, when injected intravenously, have been demonstrated to serve as a contrast agent for MRI. Vesicles loaded with a paramagnetic texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate have utility as a blood pool contrast agent, 20 facilitating the enhancement of normal tissues, magnetic resonance angiography, and marking areas of damaged endothelium by their egress through fenestrations or damaged portions of the blood vascular system. The patient may be any type of animal, but preferably is a mammal, and most preferably is a human.

Texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugates and texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule- 25 vesicle complexes are also provided for use in ocular diagnosis and therapy, in particular, therapy involving photodynamic therapy of conditions of the eye characterized by abnormal vasculature. Accordingly, an aspect of the present invention is directed to a method for carrying out angiography of the eye, i.e., observing vasculature of an eye of a subject. The method comprises the steps of administering a 30 detectable texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule or texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex to the subject; and observing the vasculature of the eye. Observing may be by fluorescence or other imaging methods as herein described.

In a further aspect of the invention, a method for treating an ocular condition of a subject characterized by abnormal vasculature is provided. The method comprises the 35 steps of administering a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate or a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex to the subject; and

5 photoirradiating the vasculature. The method may further comprise the step of observing the ocular condition of the subject by imaging the texaphyrin as stated herein.

A method for photodynamic therapy of macular degeneration of a subject, comprising the steps of administering a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate or texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex to the subject; and

10 photoirradiating the macula is another aspect of the invention.

A method for observing and treating an ocular condition of a subject characterized by abnormal vasculature using a single agent is also an aspect of the invention. The method comprises the steps of administering a photosensitive fluorescent texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule or a photosensitive fluorescent texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex to the subject; observing the ocular condition of 15 the subject by fluorescence of the texaphyrin; and photoirradiating the vasculature.

For angiography, texaphyrins may be activated by 400-500 nm light (the Soret band) or 700-800 nm light (the Q band) and, therefore, provide considerable versatility for use in humans. For phototherapy, texaphyrins may be irradiated at 400-500 nm and 20 at longer wavelengths of light where ocular tissues are relatively transparent, especially where light can penetrate blood and vascular tissue, i.e., 700-800 nm, especially at about 732 nm. Texaphyrins are particularly effective as visualizing agents in angiography of ocular blood vessels due to their localization in areas of abnormal permeability or damage as described in USSN 08/763,451, incorporated by reference herein.

25 Texaphyrin-lipophilic molecules or texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complexes can be administered in a bolus injection allowing for a sufficiently large amount of drug to be present in the blood and for fast-turnaround between dosing and treatment. Further, texaphyrins are cleared quickly from the body; no toxicity to the eye has been observed in the use of texaphyrins in angiography.

30 A method of inducing formation of antibodies having binding specificity for a texaphyrin in a subject is also an aspect of the present invention. This method comprises administering a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex to a subject, and irradiating the complex. Irradiating with light disrupts the vesicle, causing the contents to be deposited in the subject, thereby exposing the subject 35 to the texaphyrin and inducing antibody production to texaphyrin. In this case, the texaphyrin may be considered a hapten; if the vesicle is a foreign cell, then the vesicle may be considered an adjuvant in addition to being the carrier that delivers the

5 texaphyrin. By "foreign" is meant that the loaded vesicle is from a different species of animal than the animal into which the loaded cell is administered. For example, the cell for loading may be a goat cell, and the subject administered the loaded cell may be a rabbit.

10 In addition, a further immunogen may be loaded into the vesicle for inducing antibodies having binding specificity for that immunogen. Antibodies having binding specificity for the cellular contents of the disrupted cell may also be formed.

15 A further aspect of the invention is an antibody having binding specificity for a texaphyrin molecule. Such antibodies are useful for purification of a texaphyrin, for screening assays for the presence of a texaphyrin, or for the presence of texaphyrin degradation products from metabolic processes.

20 A method of making a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-cell complex is an aspect of the present invention. The method comprises i) obtaining a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate, and ii) incubating a cell with the texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate in a hypotonic saline solution for a time and under conditions wherein a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-cell complex is formed. An optional step is to include a drug or therapeutic agent when incubating in the hypotonic solution. A preferred cell is an erythrocyte. Advantages of using resealed or modified autologous erythrocytes as drug carriers include the fact that they are biodegradable, fully biocompatible, and nonimmunogenic; they exhibit flexibility in circulation time depending on their 25 physicochemical properties; the entrapped drug is shielded from immunologic detection; and chemical modification of a drug is not required.

30 A method of making a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-liposome complex is an aspect of the present invention. The method comprises the step of incubating a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate with a lipid or incorporating a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule into a preformed liposome or micelle for a time and under conditions wherein a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-liposome complex is formed. An optional step is to include a drug or therapeutic agent during the incubation or incorporation.

35 In summary, a vesicle loaded with a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate is useful in medical imaging, diagnosis, and therapy.

Following long-standing patent law convention, the terms "a" and "an" mean "one or more" when used in this application, including the claims.

## 5 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Loading of a biological vesicle, such as a red blood cell (RBC), white blood cell (WBC), or a liposome with a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate has previously not been shown. In the present invention, RBC's were successfully loaded with GdT2BET-estradiol conjugate (GTE 1A). However, attempted loading with GdT2BET alone was not successful, thereby indicating that a lipophilic molecule "handle" is an important aspect of the texaphyrin conjugate for loading success. Although the examples that follow demonstrate loading of red blood cells, the invention is not limited thereto; it is contemplated that other cells may be loaded as well, such as stem cells, bone marrow cells, platelets, granulocytes, lymphocytes including T and B cells, monocytes, neutrophils, eosinophils, plasma cells, macrophage, dendritic cells, or a cell of mesenchymal, ectodermal, or endodermal origin. Macrophages loaded with a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate are expected to have utility in the treatment of atheroma since macrophages complex with cholesterol to form foam cells, a component of early atheroma.

Loaded vesicles will naturally biolocalize into the blood, liver, spleen, bone marrow or lymphoid organs. Due to the size of a vesicle, such as a red blood cell or a liposome, compared to the size of a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate, it is expected that the vesicle will dominate in terms of biolocalization, and any localizing effect of a site-directing lipophilic molecule or the inherent biolocalization of texaphyrins will be secondary. For example, a texaphyrin-estradiol conjugate loaded into a vesicle may have some specificity for an estradiol receptor if the estradiol is superficial to the vesicle. Similarly, a vesicle loaded with a texaphyrin-cholesterol conjugate may have localization to the liver in addition to the natural localization of the vesicle to the liver.

Human LDL is a physiologic serum protein metabolized by cells via uptake by high affinity receptors. In particular, neovascularization has been shown to have increased numbers of LDL receptors; and by increasing the partitioning of the texaphyrin into the lipoprotein phase of the blood, LDL is expected to more efficiently deliver texaphyrin to target tissue. A texaphyrin-LDL conjugate is selective for neovascularization since leakage of the conjugate is expected to occur only in neovasculation due to the large size of the conjugate. LDL can be isolated and purified according to the procedure of Hauel *et al.*, (*J. Clin. Invest.*, 34:1345, 1995).

5        In the loading of red blood cells of the present invention, red blood cells are separated from plasma and washed in normal saline. They are then treated with hypertonic saline which leaves them crenated with their internal salt concentration being higher than normal. The crenated cell pellet is resuspended in hypotonic saline containing a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate. Because of the concentration  
10      difference between the cell interior and the hypotonic solution, water and the conjugate are driven into the cells. The cells are then washed several times in normal saline. This procedure results in a red blood cell with extensive labeling with the texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate. Further methods for loading cells are known to those of skill in this art in light of the present disclosure and may be utilized in the preparation of  
15      complexes of the present invention, for example, inducing an osmotic difference by use of sucrose solutions, treating with calcium chloride or calcium phosphate, or the like.

20      White cells are obtained from blood by, for example, centrifugation through Ficoll Hypaque media. This separates the white blood cells from plasma components and red blood cells. Other techniques for obtaining specific types of cells are known to one of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure.

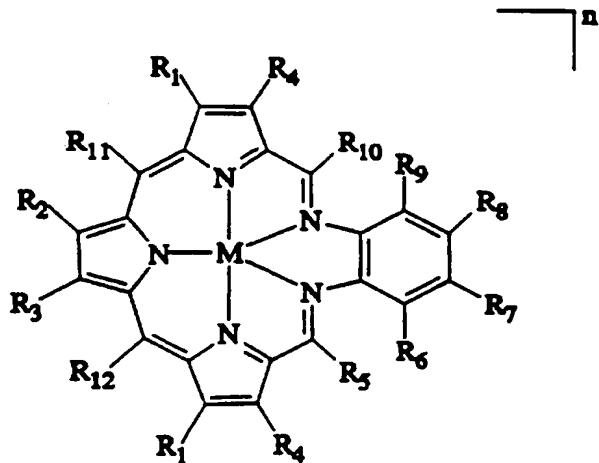
25      Liposomes may be prepared by any number of techniques that include freeze-thaw, sonication, chelate dialysis, homogenization, solvent infusion, microemulsification, spontaneous formation, solvent vaporization, reverse phase, French pressure cell technique, or controlled detergent dialysis, for example. Such preparation methods are known to one of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure. Preparation may be carried out in a solution, such as a phosphate buffer solution, containing a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate so that the conjugate is incorporated into the liposome membrane. Alternatively, the conjugate may be added to already formed liposomes. Liposomes employed in the present invention may be of any  
30      one of a variety of sizes, preferably less than about 100 nm in outside diameter, more preferably less than about 50 nm.

35      Micelles may be prepared by suspension of a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule and lipid compound(s) in an organic solvent, evaporation of the solvent, resuspension in an aqueous medium, sonication and then centrifugation. Alternatively, the texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule may be added to preformed micelles, which micelles are made by methods known by one of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure.

5        Techniques and lipids for preparing liposomes and micelles are discussed in U.S. Patent 5,466,438, and references cited therein. The disclosures of each of the foregoing references are incorporated herein by reference.

10      A texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate as used herein is an aromatic pentadentate expanded porphyrin analog with appended functional groups, at least one of which is a lipophilic molecule. Pendant groups may enhance solubility or biolocalization or may provide coupling sites for site-directing molecules.

Examples of texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugates are those having structure I or structure II:

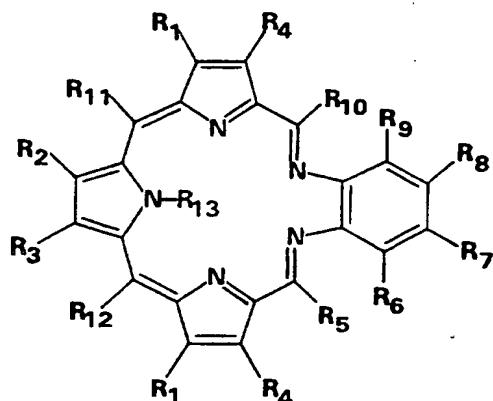


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## II

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M is H, or a divalent or trivalent metal cation. A preferred divalent metal cation is Ca(II), Mn(II), Co(II), Ni(II), Zn(II), Cd(II), Hg(II), Fe(II), Sm(II), or UO<sub>2</sub>(II). A preferred trivalent metal cation is Mn(III), Co(III), Ni(III), Fe(III), Ho(III), Ce(III), Y(III), In(III), Pr(III), Nd(III), Sm(III), Eu(III), Gd(III), Tb(III), Dy(III), Er(III), Tm(III), Yb(III), Lu(III), La(III), or U(III). Most preferred trivalent metal cations are Lu(III) and Gd(III).

30

R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>8</sub> are independently hydrogen, halide, hydroxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, haloalkyl, nitro, formyl, acyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, hydroxyalkenyl, hydroxyalkynyl, saccharide, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, carboxyamide, carboxyamidealkyl, amino, aminoalkyl, a lipophilic molecule, or a couple that is coupled to a lipophilic molecule.

R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> are independently selected from the groups of R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>8</sub>, with the proviso that the halide is other than iodide and the haloalkyl is other than iodoalkyl.

35

R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>10</sub>-R<sub>12</sub> are independently hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, hydroxyalkenyl, hydroxyalkynyl, carboxyalkyl, carboxyamide, carboxyamidealkyl, amino, aminoalkyl, or a couple that is coupled to a saccharide, or to a lipophilic molecule. The term "n" is an integer value less than or equal to 5.

40

R<sub>13</sub> is alkyl, alkenyl, oxyalkyl, or hydroxyalkyl having up to about 3 carbon atoms and having rotational flexibility around a first-bound carbon atom. Rotational flexibility allows the rest of the group to be positioned outside the plane of the texaphyrin. Thus, for example, a preferred alkenyl is CH<sub>2</sub>-CH=CH<sub>2</sub>. The pyrrole

5      nitrogen substituent is most preferably a methyl group. A texaphyrin having a methyl group attached to a ring nitrogen is described in U.S. Patent 5,457,183, incorporated by reference herein.

In this texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate, at least one of  $R_1-R_{12}$  is a lipophilic molecule or a couple that is coupled to a lipophilic molecule. In a more 10 preferred embodiment, at least one of  $R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4, R_7$  and  $R_8$  is a lipophilic molecule, and more preferably is estradiol or cholesterol, or a couple that is coupled to estradiol or cholesterol. In a presently preferred embodiment, the texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate is the conjugate depicted herein as  $1_A$  or  $1_B$ .

15      Texaphyrins of the present conjugates may be metal-free or may be in a complex with a metal. Divalent and trivalent metal complexes of texaphyrins are by convention shown with a formal charge of  $n^+$ , where  $n=1$  or 2, respectively. The value "n" will typically be an integer less than or equal to 5; however, one skilled in the art in light of the present disclosure would realize that the value of n would be altered due to any charges present on substituents  $R_1-R_{12}$ .

20      It is understood by those skilled in the art that texaphyrin-metal complexes have one or more additional ligands providing charge neutralization and/or coordinative saturation to the metal ion. Such ligands include chloride, nitrate, acetate, cholate, and hydroxide, among others.

25      Photosensitive texaphyrins are used for PDT. A photosensitive texaphyrin may be a free-base texaphyrin or may be metallated with a diamagnetic metal. The term "photosensitive," as used herein, means that upon photoirradiation by light associated with the absorption profile of texaphyrin, texaphyrin effects the generation of oxygen products that are cytotoxic. Cytotoxic oxygen products may be singlet oxygen, hydroxyl radicals, superoxide, hydroperoxyl radicals, or the like. A photosensitive 30 texaphyrin may be a texaphyrin metal complex, and in this embodiment, the metal M is a diamagnetic metal cation and the diamagnetic metal cation preferably is Lu(III), La(III), In(III), Y(III), Zn(II) or Cd(II). A more preferred diamagnetic metal cation is Lu(III).

35      Representative examples of alkanes useful as alkyl group substituents of the present invention include methane, ethane, straight-chain, branched or cyclic isomers of propane, butane, pentane, hexane, heptane, octane, nonane and decane, with methane, ethane and propane being preferred. Alkyl groups having up to about thirty, or up to about

5 fifty carbon atoms are contemplated in the present invention. Representative examples of substituted alkyls include alkyls substituted by two or more functional groups as described herein.

10 Representative examples of alkenes useful as alkenyl group substituents include ethene, straight-chain, branched or cyclic isomers of propene, butene, pentene, hexene, heptene, octene, nonene and decene, with ethene and propene being preferred. Alkenyl groups having up to about thirty or fifty carbon atoms, and up to about five double bonds, or more preferably, up to about three double bonds are contemplated in the present invention.

15 Representative examples of alkynes useful as alkynyl group substituents include ethyne, straight-chain, branched or cyclic isomers of propyne, butyne, pentyne, hexyne, heptyne, octyne, nonyne and decyne, with ethyne and propyne being preferred. Alkynyl groups having up to about thirty, or up to about fifty carbon atoms, and having up to about five or up to about three triple bonds are contemplated in the present invention.

20 The aryl may be a compound whose molecules have the ring structure characteristic of benzene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, anthracene, and the like, i.e., either the 6-carbon ring of benzene or the condensed 6-carbon rings of the other aromatic derivatives. For example, an aryl group may be phenyl or naphthyl, and the term as used herein includes both unsubstituted aryls and aryls substituted with one or more nitro, carboxy, sulfonic acid, hydroxy, oxyalkyl or halide substituents. In this case, the 25 substituent on the phenyl or naphthyl may be added in a synthetic step after the condensation step which forms the macrocycle.

30 Among the halide substituents, chloride, bromide, fluoride and iodide are contemplated in the practice of this invention with the exception of iodide for R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>9</sub>. R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> may have chloride, bromide or fluoride substituents. Representative examples of haloalkyls used in this invention include halides of methane, ethane, propane, butane, pentane, hexane, heptane, octane, nonane and decane, with halides, preferably chlorides or bromides, of methane, ethane and propane being preferred.

35 "Hydroxyalkyl" means alcohols of alkyl groups. Preferred are hydroxyalkyl groups having one to twenty, more preferably one to ten, hydroxyls. "Hydroxyalkyl" is meant to include glycols and polyglycols; diols of alkyls, with diols of C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyls being preferred, and diols of C<sub>1-3</sub> alkyls being more preferred; and polyethylene glycol,

5 polypropylene glycol and polybutylene glycol as well as polyalkylene glycols containing combinations of ethylene, propylene and butylene.

Representative examples of oxyalkyls include the alkyl groups as herein described having ether linkages. "Oxyalkyl" is meant to include polyethers with one or more functional groups. The number of repeating oxyalkyls within a substituent may be up to 10 200, preferably is from 1-20, and more preferably, is 1-10, and most preferably is 1-5. A preferred oxyalkyl is  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_xCH_3$  where  $x = 1-100$ , preferably 1-10, and more preferably, 1-5.

15 "Oxyhydroxyalkyl" means alkyl groups having ether or ester linkages, hydroxyl groups, substituted hydroxyl groups, carboxyl groups, substituted carboxyl groups or the like.

20 Representative examples of thioalkyls include thiols of ethane, thiols of straight-chain, branched or cyclic isomers of propane, butane, pentane, hexane, heptane, octane, nonane and decane, with thiols of ethane (ethanethiol,  $C_2H_5SH$ ) or propane (propanethiol,  $C_3H_7SH$ ) being preferred. Sulfate-substituted alkyls include alkyls as described above 25 substituted by one or more sulfate groups, a representative example of which is diethyl sulfate ( $(C_2H_5)_2SO_4$ ).

Representative examples of phosphates include phosphate or polyphosphate groups. Representative examples of phosphate-substituted alkyls include alkyls as described above substituted by one or more phosphate or polyphosphate groups.

25 Representative examples of phosphonate-substituted alkyls include alkyls as described above substituted by one or more phosphonate groups.

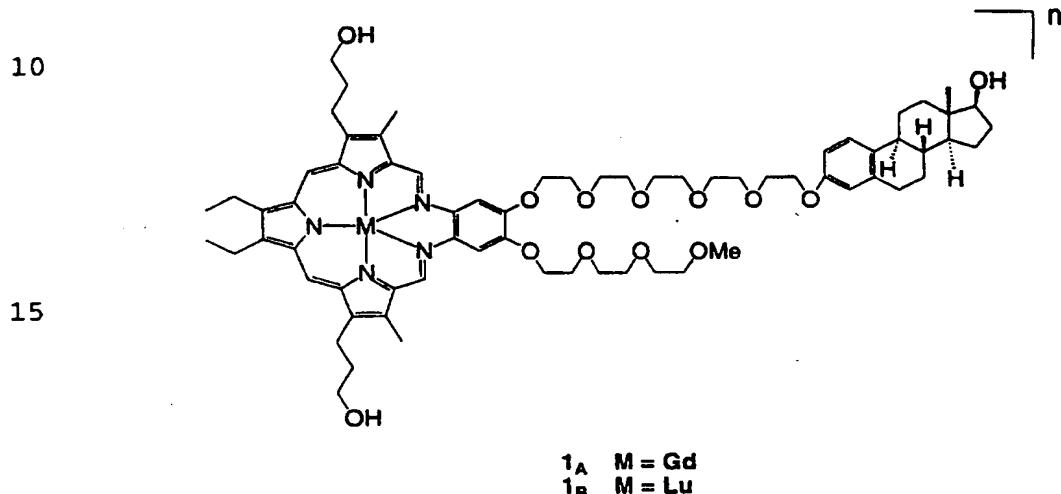
Representative examples of carboxy groups include carboxylic acids of the alkyls described above as well as aryl carboxylic acids such as benzoic acid. Representative examples of carboxyamides include primary carboxyamides ( $CONH_2$ ), secondary 30 ( $CONHR'$ ) and tertiary ( $CONRR''$ ) carboxyamides where each of  $R'$  and  $R''$  is a functional group as described herein.

Representative examples of useful amines include a primary, secondary or tertiary amine of an alkyl as described hereinabove.

35 "Carboxyamidealkyl" means alkyl groups with secondary or tertiary amide linkages or the like. "Carboxyalkyl" means alkyl groups having hydroxyl groups, carboxyl or amide substituted ethers, ester linkages, tertiary amide linkages removed from the ether or the like.

5        The term "saccharide" includes oxidized, reduced or substituted saccharide; hexoses such as D-glucose, D-mannose or D-galactose; pentoses such as D-ribose or D-arabinose; ketoses such as D-ribulose or D-fructose; disaccharides such as sucrose, lactose, or maltose; derivatives such as acetals, amines, and phosphorylated sugars; oligosaccharides, as well as open chain forms of various sugars, and the like. Examples of  
10      15      20      25      30      35      40      45      50      55      60      65      70      75      80      85      90      95      100      105      110      115      120      125      130      135      140      145      150      155      160      165      170      175      180      185      190      195      200      205      210      215      220      225      230      235      240      245      250      255      260      265      270      275      280      285      290      295      300      305      310      315      320      325      330      335      340      345      350      355      360      365      370      375      380      385      390      395      400      405      410      415      420      425      430      435      440      445      450      455      460      465      470      475      480      485      490      495      500      505      510      515      520      525      530      535      540      545      550      555      560      565      570      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     2620      2625      2630      2635      2640      2645      2650      2655      2660      2665      2670      2675      2680      2685      2690      2695      2700      2705      2710      2715      2720      2725      2730      2735      2740      2745      2750      2755      2760      2765      2770      2775      2780      2785      2790      2795      2800      2805      2810      2815      2820      2825      2830      2835      2840      2845      2850      2855      2860      2865      2870      2875      2880      2885      2890      2895      2900      2905      2910      2915      2920      2925      2930      2935      2940      2945      2950      2955      2960      2965      2970      2975      2980      2985      2990      2995      3000      3005      3010      3015      3020      3025      3030      3035      3040      3045      3050      3055      3060      3065      3070      3075      3080      3085      3090      3095      3100      3105      3110      3115      3120      3125      3130      3135      3140      3145      3150      3155      3160      3165      3170      3175      3180      3185      3190      3195      3200      3205      3210      3215      3220      3225      3230      3235      3240      3245      3250      3255      3260      3265      3270      3275      3280      3285      3290      3295      3300      3305      3310      3315      3320      3325      3330      3335      3340      3345      3350      3355      3360      3365      3370      3375      3380      3385      3390      3395      3400      3405      3410      3415      3420      3425      3430      3435      3440      3445      3450      3455      3460      3465      3470      3475      3480      3485      3490      3495      3500      3505      3510      3515      3520      3525      3530      3535      3540      3545      3550      3555      3560      3565      3570      3575      3580      3585      3590      3595      3600      3605      3610      3615      3620      3625      3630      3635      3640      3645      3650      3655      3660      3665      3670      3675      3680      3685      3690      3695      3700      3705      3710      3715      3720      3725      3730      3735      3740      3745      3750      3755      3760      3765      3770      3775      3780      3785      3790      3795      3800      3805      3810      3815      3820      3825      3830      3835      3840      3845      3850      3855      3860      3865      3870      3875      3880      3885      3890      3895      3900      3905      3910      3915      3920      3925      3930      3935      3940      3945      3950      3955      3960      3965      3970      3975      3980      3985      3990      3995      4000      4005      4010      4015      4020      4025      4030      4035      4040      4045      4050      4055      4060      4065      4070      4075      4080      4085      4090      4095      4100      4105      4110      4115      4120      4125      4130      4135      4140      4145      4150      4155      4160      4165      4170      4175      4180      4185      4190      4195      4200      4205      4210      4215      4220      4225      4230      4235      4240      4245      4250      4255      4260      4265      4270      4275      4280      4285      4290      4295      4300      4305      4310      4315      4320      4325      4330      4335      4340      4345      4350      4355      4360      4365      4370      4375      4380      4385      4390      4395      4400      4405      4410      4415      4420      4425      4430      4435      4440      4445      4450      4455      4460      4465      4470      4475      4480      4485      4490      4495      4500      4505      4510      4515      4520      4525      4530      4535      4540      4545      4550      4555      4560      4565      4570      4575      4580      4585      4590      4595      4600      4605      4610      4615      4620      4625      4630      4635      4640      4645      4650      4655      4660      4665      4670      4675      4680      4685      4690      4695      4700      4705      4710      4715      4720      4725      4730      4735      4740      4745      4750      4755      4760      4765      4770      4775      4780      4785      4790      4795      4800      4805      4810      4815      4820      4825      4830      4835      4840      4845      4850      4855      4860      4865      4870      4875      4880      4885      4890      4895      4900      4905      4910      4915      4920      4925      4930      4935      4940      4945      4950      4955      4960      4965      4970      4975      4980      4985      4990      4995      5000      5005      5010      5015      5020      5025      5030      5035      5040      5045      5050      5055      5060      5065      5070      5075      5080      5085      5090      5095      5100      5105      5110      5115      5120      5125      5130      5135      5140      5145      5150      5155      5160      5165      5170      5175      5180      5185      5190      5195      5200      5205      5210      5215      5220      5225      5230      5235      5240      5245      5250      5255      5260      5265      5270      5275      5280      5285      5290      5295      5300      5305      5310      5315      5320      5325      5330      5335      5340      5345      5350      5355      5360      5365      5370      5375      5380      5385      5390      5395      5400      5405      5410      5415      5420      5425      5430      5435      5440      5445      5450      5455      5460      5465      5470      5475      5480      5485      5490      5495      5500      5505      5510      5515      5520      5525      5530      5535      5540      5545      5550      5555      5560      5565      5570      5575      5580      5585      5590      5595      5600      5605      5610      5615      5620      5625      5630      5635      5640      5645      5650      5655      5660      5665      5670      5675      5680      5685      5690      5695      5700      5705      5710      5715      5720      5725      5730      5735      5740      5745      5750      5755      5760      5765      5770      5775      5780      5785      5790      5795      5800      5805      5810      5815      5820      5825      5830      5835      5840      5845      5850      5855      5860      5865      5870      5875      5880      5885      5890      5895      5900      5905      5910      5915      5920      5925      5930      5935      5940      5945      5950      5955      5960      5965      5970      5975      5980      5985      5990      5995      6000      6005      6010      6015      6020      6025      6030      6035      6040      6045      6050      6055      6060      6065      6070      6075      6080      6085      6090      6095      6100      6105      6110      6115      6120      6125      6130      6135      6140      6145      6150      6155      6160      6165      6170      6175      6180      6185      6190      6195      6200      6205      6210      6215      6220      6225      6230      6235      6240      6245      6250      6255      6260      6265      6270      6275      6280      6285      6290      6295      6300      6305      6310      6315      6320      6325      6330      6335      6340      6345      6350      6355      6360      6365      6370      6375      6380      6385      6390      6395      6400      6405      6410      6415      6420      6425      6430      6435      6440      6445      6450      6455      6460      6465      6470      6475      6480      6485      6490      6495      6500      6505      6510      6515      6520      6525      6530      6535      6540      6545      6550      6555      6560      6565      6570      6575      6580      6585      6590      6595      6600      6605      6610      6615      6620      6625      6630      6635      6640      6645      6650      6655      6660      6665      6670      6675      6680      6685      6690      6695      6700      6705      6710      6715      6720      6725      6730      6735      6740      6745      6750      6755      6760      6765      6770      6775      6780      6785      6790      6795      6800      6805      6810      6815      6820      6825      6830      6835      6840      6845      6850      6855      6860      6865      6870      6875      6880      6885      6890      6895      6900      6905      6910      6915      6920      6925      6930      6935      6940      6945      6950      6955      6960      6965      6970      6975      6980      6985      6990      6995      7000      7005      7010      7015      7020      7025      7030      7035      7040      7045      7050      7055      7060      7065      7070      7075      7080      7085      7090      7095      7100      7105      7110      7115      7120      7125      7130      7135      7140      7145      7150      7155      7160      7165      7170      7175      7180      7185      7190      7195      7200      7205      7210      7215      7220      7225      7230      7235      7240      7245      7250      7255      7260      7265      7270      7275      7280      7285      7290      7295      7300      7305      7310      7315      7320      7325      7330      7335      7340      7345      7350      7355      7360      7365      7370      7375      7380      7385      7390      7395      7400      7405      7410      7415      7420      7425      7430      7435      7440      7445      7450      7455      7460      7465      7470      7475      7480      7485      7490      7495      7500      7505      7510      7515      7520      7525      7530      7535      7540      7545      7550      7555      7560      7565      7570      7575      7580      7585      7590      7595      7600      7605      7610      7615      7620      7625      7630      7635      7640      7645      7650      7655      7660      7665      7670      7675      7680      7685      7690      7695      7700      7705      7710      7715      7720      7725      7730      7735      7740      7745      7750      7755      7760      7765      7770      7775      7780      7785      7790      7795      7800      7805      7810      7815      7820      7825      7830      7835      7840      7845      7850      7855      7860      7865      7870      7875      7880      7885      7890      7895      7900      7905      7910      7915      7920      7925      7930      7935      7940      7945      7950      7955      7960      7965      7970      7975      7980      7985      7990      7995      8000      8005      8010      8015      8020      8025      8030      8035      8040      8045      8050      8055      8060      8065      8070      8075      8080      8085      8090      8095      8100      8105      8110

5 Presently preferred texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugates, T2BET-estradiol  
 conjugates, are provided as  $1_A$  and  $1_B$ .



"T2" refers to two hydroxyl groups on the tripyrrane portion of texaphyrin,  
 "BET" refers to the ethoxy R groups on the benzene portion of the molecule, and  
 25 estradiol is the lipophilic molecule of this conjugate. The synthesis of this conjugate is  
 provided in Example 1.

In other presently preferred texaphyrin compounds I or II,  $R_1-R_{12}$  are as in Tables  
 A and B for texaphyrins A1-A108, and M is as defined hereinabove. While the cited  
 texaphyrins are presently preferred for use in the present invention, the invention is not  
 30 limited thereto.

TABLE A  
Representative Substituents for Texaphyrin Macrocycles A1-A108 of the Present Invention.  
Substituents for R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>6</sub> are provided in TABLE A and for R<sub>7</sub>-R<sub>12</sub> in TABLE B.

TXP	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>5</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>
A1	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H
A2	"	"	"	"	"	"
A3	"	"	"	"	"	"
A4	"	"	"	"	"	"
A5	"	"	"	"	"	"
A6	"	"	"	"	"	"
A7	"	"	"	"	"	"
A8	"	"	"	"	"	"
A9	"	"	"	"	"	"
A10	"	"	"	"	"	"
A11	"	"	"	"	"	"
A12	"	COOH	COOH	"	"	"
A13	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	COOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	COOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H
A14	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CON(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH) <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"

TABLE A - CONTINUED

TXP	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>5</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>
A15	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> ON(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> -(CH(OH) <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	"	"	"	"	"
A16	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"	"
A17	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	"	"	"	"	"
A18	"	"	"	"	"	"
A19	"	"	"	"	"	"
A20	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> COOH	"	"	"
A21	"	"	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CO-	"	"	"
			lipophilic molecule			
A22	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"
A23	"	"	"	"	"	"
A24	"	"	"	"	"	"
A25	"	"	"	"	"	"
A26	"	"	"	"	"	"
A27	"	COOH	COOH	"	"	"
A28	"	COOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	COOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"

TABLE A - CONTINUED

EXP	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>5</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>
A29	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H
A30	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O-lipophilic molecule	"	"	"	"	"
A31	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	"	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	"	"	"
A32	"	"	"	"	"	"
A33	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> COOH	"	"	"
A34	"	"	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	"	"	"
A35	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"
A36	"	"	"	"	"	"
A37	"	"	"	"	"	"
A38	"	"	"	"	"	"
A39	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	H	COOH
A40	"	"	"	"	"	COOH
A41	"	"	"	"	"	CONHCH-(CH <sub>2</sub> OH) <sub>2</sub>

TABLE A - CONTINUED

TXP	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>5</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>
A42	"	"	"	"	"	"
A43	"	"	"	"	"	H
A44	"	"	"	"	"	OCH <sub>3</sub>
A45	"	"	"	"	"	"
A46	"	"	"	"	"	"
A47	"	"	"	"	"	"
A48	"	"	"	"	"	"
A49	"	"	"	"	"	"
A50	"	"	"	"	"	CH <sub>3</sub>
A51	"	"	"	"	"	"
A52	"	"	"	"	"	"
A53	"	"	"	"	"	"
A54	"	"	"	"	CH <sub>3</sub>	H
A55	"	"	"	"	"	"
A56	"	"	"	"	"	"
A57	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	H

TABLE A - CONTINUED

TXP	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>5</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>
A58	"	"	"	"	"	"
A59	"	"	"	"	"	"
A60	"	"	"	"	"	"
A61	"	"	"	"	"	"
A62	"	"	"	"	"	"
A63	"	"	"	"	"	OH
A64	"	"	"	"	"	F
A65	"	"	"	"	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> OH	H
A66	"	"	"	"	H	Br
A67	"	"	"	"	"	NO <sub>2</sub>
A68	"	"	"	"	"	COOH
A69	"	"	"	"	"	CH <sub>3</sub>
A70	"	"	"	"	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	H
A71	"	COOH	COOH	"	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"
A72	"	COOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	COOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	CH <sub>3</sub>	"
A73	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CON(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH) <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"

TABLE A - CONTINUED

TXP	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>5</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>
A74	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> ON(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> (CHOH)CH <sub>2</sub> OH	"	"	"	"	"
A75	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	"
A76	CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> or CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H
A77	"	"	"	"	"	"
A78	"	"	"	"	"	"
A79	"	"	"	"	"	"
A80	"	"	"	"	"	"
A81	"	"	"	"	"	"
A82	"	"	"	"	"	"
A83	"	"	"	"	"	"
A84	"	"	"	"	"	"
A85	"	"	"	"	H	"
A86	"	"	"	"	"	"
A87	"	"	"	"	CH <sub>3</sub> or CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"
A88	"	"	"	"	"	"

TABLE A - CONTINUED

TXP	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>5</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>
A89	"	"	"	"	H	H
A90	"	"	"	"	"	"
A91	"	"	"	"	"	"
A92	"	"	"	"	"	"
A93	"	COOH	COOH	"	"	"
A94	"	COOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	COOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"
A95	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CO- lipophilic molecule	"	"	"
A96	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> COOH	"	"	"
A97	"	"	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CO- lipophilic molecule	"	"	"
A98	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"
A99	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"	"
A100	"	"	"	"	"	"
A101	"	"	"	"	"	"
A102	"	"	"	"	"	"

TABLE A - CONTINUED

TXP	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>5</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>
A89	"	"	"	"	H	H
A90	"	"	"	"	"	"
A91	"	"	"	"	"	"
A92	"	"	"	"	"	"
A93	"	COOH	COOH	"	"	"
A94	"	COOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	COOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"
A95	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CO- lipophilic molecule	"	"	"
A96	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> COOH	"	"	"
A97	"	"	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CO- lipophilic molecule	"	"	"
A98	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"
A99	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"	"
A100	"	"	"	"	"	"
A101	"	"	"	"	"	"
A102	"	"	"	"	"	"

TABLE A - CONTINUED

TXP	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>2</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	R <sub>5</sub>	R <sub>6</sub>
A103	"	"	"	"	"	"
A104	"	"	"	"	"	"
A105	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OH	"	"	"	"	"
A106	"	"	"	"	"	"
A107	"	"	"	"	"	"
A108	"	"	"	"	"	"

TABLE B  
Representative Substituents for Texaphyrin Macrocycles A1-A108 of the Present Invention.  
Substituents for R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>6</sub> are provided in TABLE A and for R<sub>7</sub>-R<sub>12</sub> in TABLE B.

TXP	R <sub>7</sub>	R <sub>8</sub>	R <sub>9</sub>	R <sub>10</sub>	R <sub>11</sub>	R <sub>12</sub>
A1	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> OH	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> OH	H	H	H	H
A2	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"
A3	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> CON-linker-lipophilic molecule, n=1-10	"	"	"	"	"
A4	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> CON-linker-lipophilic molecule, n=1-10	H	"	"	"	"
A5	OCH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	"	"	"	"	"
A6	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"	"
A7	OCH <sub>2</sub> CON-linker-lipophilic molecule	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"
A8	OCH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	"	"	"	"	"
A9	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>10</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"	"
A10	OCH <sub>2</sub> CON(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH) <sub>2</sub>	H	"	"	"	"
A11	CH <sub>2</sub> CON(CH <sub>2</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> (CHOH) <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	"	"	"	"	"
A12	"	"	"	"	"	"

TABLE B - CONTINUED

TRP	R <sub>7</sub>	R <sub>8</sub>	R <sub>9</sub>	R <sub>10</sub>	R <sub>11</sub>	R <sub>12</sub>
A13	CH <sub>2</sub> CON(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> (CHOH)CH <sub>2</sub> OH	H	H	H	H	H
A14	"	"	"	"	"	"
A15	OCH <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"
A16	OCH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> -lipophilic molecule	H	"	"	"	"
A17	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> COOH, n=1-10	"	"	"	"	"
A18	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> -CON-linker-lipophilic molecule, n=1-10	"	"	"	"	"
A19	YCOCH <sub>2</sub> -linker-lipophilic molecule, Y=NH <sub>2</sub> O	"	"	"	"	"
A20	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	"	"	"	"
A21	"	"	"	"	"	"
A22	OCH <sub>2</sub> COOH	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"
A23	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule, n=1-10	H	"	"	"	"
A24	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>n</sub> lipophilic molecule, n=1-10, in particular, n=3 or 5	"	"	"	"
A25	OCH <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	"	"	"	"
A26	"	CH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	"	"	"	"

TABLE B - CONTINUED

TP	R <sub>7</sub>	R <sub>8</sub>	R <sub>9</sub>	R <sub>10</sub>	R <sub>11</sub>	R <sub>12</sub>
A27	"	"	"	"	"	"
A28	OCH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	H	H	H	H
A29	"	OCH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"
A30	"	"	"	"	"	"
A31	H	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> COOH, n=1-10	"	"	"	"
A32	"	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> -CON-linker-lipophilic molecule, n=1-10	"	"	"	"
A33	OCH <sub>3</sub>	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"
A34	"	"	"	"	"	"
A35	H	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule, n=1-10	"	"	"	"
A36	OCH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"	"
A37	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"	"
A38	"	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>n</sub> -lipophilic molecule, n=1-10	"	"	"	"
A39	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> OH	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> OH	H	H	H	H
A40	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	COOH	"	"	"
A41	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> OH	"	"	"
A42	"	"	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> C	"	"	"

TABLE B - CONTINUED

TP	R <sub>7</sub>	R <sub>8</sub>	R <sub>9</sub>	R <sub>10</sub>	R <sub>11</sub>	R <sub>12</sub>
A43	"	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> COOH	H <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"
A44	H	OCH <sub>2</sub> COOH	OCH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"
A45	"	OCH <sub>2</sub> COOH	"	"	"	"
A46	"	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O)CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"
A47	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"	"
A48	"	OCH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	"	"	"	"
A49	"	OCH <sub>2</sub> COOH	"	"	"	"
A50	"	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> C H <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"
A51	"	OCH <sub>2</sub> COOH	"	"	"	"
A52	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>10</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"
A53	H	OCH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	"	"	"	"
A54	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> OH	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> OH	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"
A55	H	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"
A56	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"	"
A57	H	OCH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	H	CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"

TABLE B - CONTINUED

TXP	R <sub>7</sub>	R <sub>8</sub>	R <sub>9</sub>	R <sub>10</sub>	R <sub>11</sub>	R <sub>12</sub>
A58	"	OCH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	"	"	"	"
A59	"	OCH <sub>2</sub> CON(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH) <sub>2</sub>	"	"	"	"
A60	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"
A61	"	OCH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	"	"	"	"
A62	H	CH <sub>2</sub> CON(CH <sub>3</sub> )CH <sub>2</sub> (CHOH) <sub>4</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	"	"	"	"
A63	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	OH	"	"	"
A64	"	"	F	"	"	"
A65	"	"	H	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> OH	"	"
A66	"	"	Br	H	"	"
A67	"	"	NO <sub>2</sub>	"	"	"
A68	"	"	COOH	"	"	"
A69	"	"	CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"
A70	"	"	H	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	"	"
A71	"	"	"	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"
A72	"	"	"	CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"

TABLE B - CONTINUED

TP	R <sub>7</sub>	R <sub>8</sub>	R <sub>9</sub>	R <sub>10</sub>	R <sub>11</sub>	R <sub>12</sub>
A73	"	"	"	"	"	"
A74	OCH <sub>3</sub>	OCH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"
A75	H	OCH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	"	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> OH	"	"
A76	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> OH	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> OH	H	CH <sub>3</sub> or CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	CH <sub>3</sub> or CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	
A77	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"
A78	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> OH	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"
A79	H	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule, n=1,2,3	"	"	"	"
A80	H	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule, n=1,2,3	"	"	"	"
A81	H	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> OH	"	"	"	"
A82	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> OH	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule, n=1,2,3	"	"	"	"
A83	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule, n=1-10	"	"	"	"
A84	"	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>n</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule, n=1,2,3	"	"	"	"
A85	"	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"
A86	"	"	"	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	

TABLE B - CONTINUED

TKP	R <sub>7</sub>	R <sub>8</sub>	R <sub>9</sub>	R <sub>10</sub>	R <sub>11</sub>	R <sub>12</sub>
A87	"	"	"	"	CH <sub>3</sub> or CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"
A88	"	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"
A89	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> - lipophilic molecule	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	H	H	H	H
A90	H	lipophilic molecule	"	"	"	"
A91	OCH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	OCH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	"	"	"	"
A92	CH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	CH <sub>2</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	"	"	"	"
A93	"	"	"	"	"	"
A94	"	"	"	"	"	"
A95	H	YCOCH <sub>2</sub> -linker-lipophilic molecule Y=NH <sub>2</sub> O	"	"	"	"
A96	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> -lipophilic molecule	"	"	"	"
A97	"	"	"	"	"	"
A98	H	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CO-lipophilic molecule	"	"	"	"
A99	"	"	"	"	"	"

TABLE B - CONTINUED

TXP	R <sub>7</sub>	R <sub>8</sub>	R <sub>9</sub>	R <sub>10</sub>	R <sub>11</sub>	R <sub>12</sub>
A100	OCH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"	"
A101	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	"	"	"	"	"
A102	"	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>3</sub> -estradiol	"	"	"	"
A103	"	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>n</sub> -estradiol, n=1-10	"	"	"	"
A104	"	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>n</sub> -cholesterol, n=1-10	"	"	"	"
A105	"	"	"	"	"	"
A106	OCH <sub>3</sub>	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>n</sub> -estradiol, n=1-10	"	"	"	"
A107	H	"	"	"	"	"
A108	O(CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O) <sub>x</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> , x = 1-10	"	"	"	"	"

One skilled in the art of organic synthesis in light of the present disclosure and the disclosures in the patents, applications and publications incorporated by reference herein could extend and refine the referenced basic synthetic chemistry to produce texaphyrins having various substituents. For example, polyether-linked polyhydroxylated groups, 5 saccharide substitutions in which the saccharide is appended via an acetal-like glycosidic linkage, an oligosaccharide or a polysaccharide may be similarly linked to a texaphyrin. A doubly carboxylated texaphyrin in which the carboxyl groups are linked to the texaphyrin core via aryl ethers or functionalized alkyl substituents could be converted to various esterified products wherein the ester linkages serve to append further hydroxyl-containing 10 substituents. Polyhydroxylated texaphyrin derivatives may be synthesized via the use of secondary amide linkages. Saccharide moieties may be appended via amide bonds. Polyhydroxylated texaphyrin derivatives containing branched polyhydroxyl (polyol) subunits may be appended to the texaphyrin core via aryl ethers or ester linkages.

15 Treatment of carboxylated texaphyrins with thionyl chloride or *p*-nitrophenol acetate would generate activated acyl species suitable for attachment to monoclonal antibodies or other biomolecules of interest. Standard *in situ* coupling methods (e.g., 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole) could be used to effect the conjugation.

20 Substituents at the  $R_6$  and  $R_9$  positions on the B (benzene ring) portion of the macrocycle are incorporated into the macrocycle by their attachment to *ortho*-phenylenediamine in the 3 and 6 positions of the molecule. Substituents at the  $R_5$  and  $R_{10}$  positions on the T (trypyrrane) portion of the macrocycle are incorporated by appropriate functionalization of carboxyl groups in the 5 positions of the tripyrrane at a 25 synthetic step prior to condensation with a substituted *ortho*-phenylenediamine. A lipophilic molecule may be added after the condensation step to form the texaphyrin macrocycle.

30 Lipophilic molecules having an amine functionality are modified post-synthetically with an activated carboxylic ester derivative of a texaphyrin. In the presence of a Lewis acid such as  $FeBr_3$ , a bromide-derivatized texaphyrin will react with an hydroxyl group of a lipophilic molecule to form an ether linkage between the texaphyrin linker and the lipophilic molecule. A couple that is coupled to a lipophilic molecule may be further described as  $O(CH_2CH_2O)_m$  where  $m$  is 1-10 and preferably 1-5, or as  $O(CH_2)_nCO^-$  where  $n$  is 1-10 and preferably 1-3.

Texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugates may be made by methods as described herein and as known and described in the art, such as in U.S. Patents, in pending applications, previously incorporated by reference herein. Texaphyrins have a number of properties that lend themselves for use in imaging and photodynamic 5 treatment protocols, for example: texaphyrins have inherent biolocalization, localizing to tumors, atheroma, or the liver; they have absorption in the physiologically important range of 700-900 nm; they provide stable chelation for an otherwise toxic metallic cation; and are sufficiently nontoxic for *in vivo* use.

An aspect of the present invention is use of texaphyrin-lipophilic molecules or 10 texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complexes in ocular diagnosis and therapy; especially diagnostic angiograms, and photodynamic therapy of conditions of the eye characterized by abnormal vasculature. "Abnormal vasculature", as used herein, means undesirable vasculature; neovasculature; irregular, occluded, weeping, or inflamed ocular vessels or ocular tissues; inflammatory ocular membranes; abnormal conditions 15 having to do with channeling of fluids in the ocular area, especially blood vessels; and includes conditions such as macular degeneration, glaucoma, disc or retinal neovascularization in diabetic retinopathy, pannus which is abnormal superficial vascularization of the cornea or conjunctiva, pterygium which is thickening of the bulbar conjunctiva on the cornea, conditions having retinal or choroidal neovasculature, 20 ocular histoplasmosis syndrome, myopia, ocular inflammatory diseases, central serous retinopathy, subretinal neovascular membrane, or neovasculature induced by neoplasm, such as melanoma or retinal blastoma, for example.

"Observing the vasculature", as used herein, means carrying out an imaging procedure and collecting information from an angiogram where fluorescent texaphyrins 25 are used, from an x-ray, or from magnetic resonance image, for example, to interpret the condition of the eye. The condition of the eye may be normal, or may include vascular leakage or occlusions, for example. As used herein, "eye" or "ocular" includes the eye, underlying and adjacent tissue, and related tissues near and around the eye that have an influence on the functioning of the eye.

30 The parameters used for effective angiography and effective treatment in PDT methods of the invention are interrelated. Therefore, the dose is adjusted with respect to other parameters, for example, fluence, irradiance, duration of the light used in

photodynamic therapy, and the time interval between administration of the dose and the therapeutic irradiation. Such parameters should be adjusted to produce significant damage to abnormal vascular tissue without significant damage to the surrounding tissue or, on the other hand, to enable the observation of blood vessels in the eye 5 without significant damage to the surrounding tissue. Typically, the dose of texaphyrin of the texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate or texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule- vesicle complex used is within the range of from about 0.1 to about 50  $\mu\text{mol}/\text{kg/treatment}$ , and preferably from about 0.10-20  $\mu\text{mol}/\text{kg/treatment}$ . Further, as 10 the texaphyrin dose is reduced, the fluence required to treat neovascular tissue may change.

After the photosensitizing texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate or texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex has been administered, the tissue being treated in the eye is irradiated at the wavelength of maximum absorbance of the texaphyrin, usually either about 400-500 nm or about 700-800 nm. The light source 15 may be a laser, a light- emitting diode, or filtered light from, for example, a xenon lamp; the light may have a wavelength range of about 400-900 nm, preferably about 400-500 nm or 700-800 nm, more preferably about 730-770 nm; and the light may be administered topically, endoscopically, or interstitially (via, e.g., a fiber optic probe). Preferably, the light is administered using a slit-lamp delivery system. A wavelength in 20 this range is especially preferred since blood and retinal pigment epithelium are relatively transparent at longer wavelengths and, therefore, treatment results in less tissue damage and better light penetration. The fluence and irradiance during the irradiating treatment can vary depending on type of tissue, depth of target tissue, and the amount of overlying fluid or blood.

25 The optimum length of time following texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate or texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex administration until light treatment can vary depending on the mode of administration, the form of administration, and the type of target tissue. For example, a time interval of minutes to about 5 h should be appropriate for vascular tissue. The time of light irradiation after administration may be 30 important as one way of maximizing the selectivity of the treatment, thus minimizing damage to structures other than the target tissues. For a human, it is believed that the texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate or texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle

complex begins to reach the retinal and choroidal vasculature within seconds following administration, and persists for a period of minutes to hours, depending on the dose given. Treatment within the first five minutes following administration should generally be activated with focused light. At later time points, both focused or general 5 illumination may be used.

In addition, texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate or texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex can be used to observe the condition of blood vessels as a single agent, or in concert with other dyes such as fluorescein or indocyanine green to follow the progress of destruction of abnormal vascular tissue. In such angiographic 10 systems, a sufficient amount of texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate or texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex is administered to produce an observable fluorescent emission when excited by light, preferably light having a wavelength in the range of about 430-480 nm. Images are recorded by illuminating the eye with light in the excitation wavelength range and detecting the amount of fluorescent light emitted at 15 the emission wavelength of about 730-760 nm. A preferred device, which both emits and receives light in the 430-760 nm range, is the TOPCONTM 50VT camera in the Ophthalmic Imaging System (Ophthalmic Imaging System Inc., 221 Lathrop Way, 20 Suite 1, Sacramento CA).

A camera is used to collect the emitted fluorescent light, digitize the data, and 20 store it for later depiction on a video screen, as a hard paper copy, or in connection with some other imaging system. While a film recording device may be used when additional dyes such as fluorescein are being used in combination with the texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate or texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex, a 25 CCD camera (charge-coupled device) is preferable as being able to capture emissions at higher wavelengths. As a result, one can obtain more sophisticated information regarding the pattern and extent of vascular structures in different ocular tissue layers, giving the ability to detect the "leakiness" that is characteristic of new or inflamed blood vessels. Further, it is preferable to use a camera that is capable of providing the 30 excitation light, appropriately filtered to deliver only light of the desired excitation wavelength range, and then to capture the emitted, fluorescent light with a receiving device, appropriately filtered to receive only light in the desired emission wavelength range.

For the above-described uses, texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-cell or -liposome complexes are provided as pharmaceutical preparations. A pharmaceutical preparation of such a complex may be administered alone or in combination with pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, in either single or multiple doses. Suitable pharmaceutical carriers 5 include inert solid diluents or fillers, sterile aqueous solution and various organic solvents. The pharmaceutical compositions formed by combining a complex of the present invention and the pharmaceutically acceptable carriers are then easily administered in a variety of dosage forms such as injectable solutions.

For parenteral administration, suspensions of the liposomal complex in sesame 10 or peanut oil, aqueous propylene glycol, or in sterile aqueous solution may be employed. Such aqueous solutions should be suitably buffered if necessary and the liquid diluent first rendered isotonic with sufficient saline or glucose. These particular aqueous solutions are especially suitable for intravenous, intramuscular, subcutaneous and intraperitoneal administration. In this connection, sterile aqueous media which can be 15 employed will be known to those of skill in the art in light of the present disclosure. Intravenous administration of loaded red or white blood cell complexes of the present invention is contemplated as the most preferred method of administration.

Sterile technique is used for removal of cells from a patient, loading with a sterile texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate and replacement of loaded cells into the 20 same patient. A pharmaceutically acceptable carrier may be used, which carrier can be a solvent or dispersion medium containing, for example, water, ethanol, polyol (for example, glycerol, propylene glycol, and liquid polyethylene glycol, and the like), suitable mixtures thereof, and vegetable oils. The proper fluidity can be maintained, for example, by the use of a coating, such as lecithin, and by the use of surfactants. The 25 prevention of the action of microorganisms can be brought about by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, thimerosal, and the like. In many cases, it will be preferable to include isotonic agents, for example, sugars such as mannitol or dextrose or sodium chloride. A more preferable isotonic agent is a mannitol solution of about 2-8% concentration, and, most 30 preferably, of about 5% concentration.

Sterile conjugate solutions are prepared by incorporating the active compounds in the required amount in the appropriate solvent with various of the other ingredients

enumerated above, as required, followed by filtered sterilization. Generally, dispersions are prepared by incorporating the various sterilized active ingredients into a sterile vehicle which contains the basic dispersion medium and the required other ingredients from those enumerated above. In the case of sterile powders for the preparation of 5 sterile injectable solutions, the preferred methods of preparation are vacuum-drying and freeze-drying techniques which yield a powder of the active ingredient plus any additional desired ingredient from a previously sterile-filtered solution thereof.

As used herein, "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" includes any and all 10 solvents, dispersion media, coatings, antibacterial and antifungal agents, isotonic and absorption delaying agents and the like. The use of such media and agents for pharmaceutically active substances is well known in the art. Except insofar as any conventional media or agent is incompatible with the active ingredient, its use in the therapeutic compositions is contemplated. Supplementary active ingredients can also be incorporated into the compositions.

15 For fluorescent detection methods of the present invention, a sufficient amount of texaphyrin is administered to produce an observable fluorescent emission when excited by light, preferably light having a wavelength in the range of about 430-480 nm. Images are recorded by illuminating with light in the excitation wavelength range and detecting the amount of fluorescent light emitted at the emission wavelength of 20 preferably about 730-760 nm. Such dose can be determined without undue experimentation by methods known in the art or as described herein.

The complexes to be used in the photodynamic methods of the present invention are administered in a pharmaceutically effective amount. By "pharmaceutically effective" is meant that dose which will, upon exposure to light, cause disruption of the 25 loaded vesicle. The specific dose will vary depending on the particular complex chosen, the dosing regimen to be followed, photoirradiation exposure, and timing of administration. Such dose can be determined without undue experimentation by methods known in the art or as described herein.

30 The following examples are included to demonstrate preferred embodiments of the invention. It should be appreciated by those of skill in the art that the techniques disclosed in the examples which follow represent techniques discovered by the inventors to function well in the practice of the invention, and thus can be considered to

constitute preferred modes for its practice. However, those of skill in the art should, in light of the present disclosure, appreciate that many changes can be made in the specific embodiments which are disclosed and still obtain a like or similar result without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

5

### EXAMPLE 1

#### Synthesis of a Texaphyrin-Lipophilic Molecule Conjugate

The present example provides the synthesis of a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate where the lipophilic molecule is estradiol. The synthetic route is provided by Schematic A.

10

*Penta(ethyleneglycol) diiodide (2).* Penta(ethyleneglycol) ditosylate 1 (25 g, Aldrich Chemical, Milwaukee, WI), sodium iodide (17.15 g, 2.5 eq.), and acetone (ca. 500 mL) were combined and heated at reflux for 4 hours. Upon cooling, solids were removed by filtration and washed with acetone. Acetone was removed from the combined filtrate and washed by rotary evaporation. The resulting solid was dissolved in CHCl<sub>3</sub> (250 mL), and washed with water (250 mL), a 5% aqueous solution of Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (2 X 250mL) and water (250 mL). Solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the resulting solid dried *in vacuo* to give diiodide 2 (19.164 g, 91.3%).

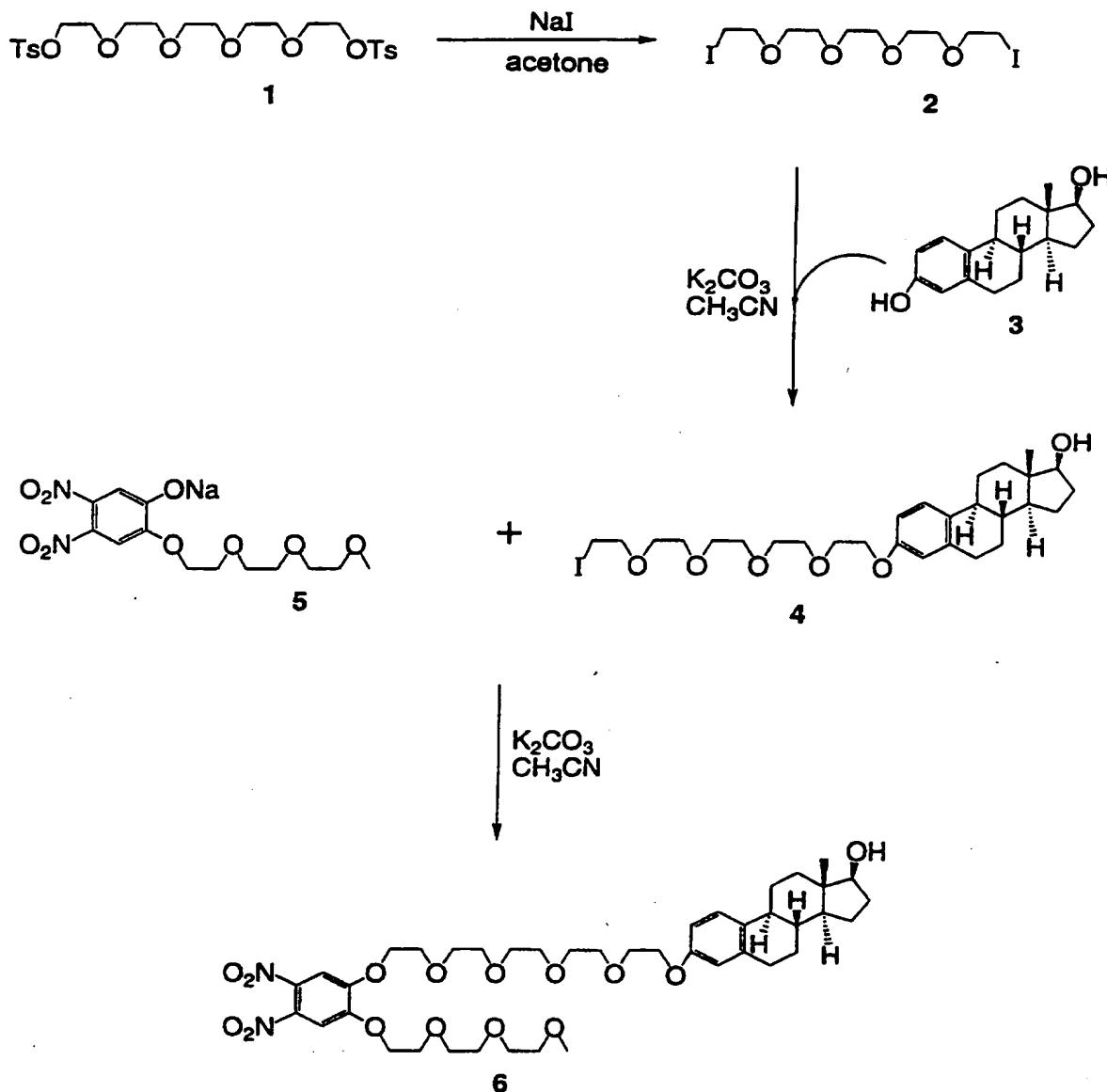
*3-(2-(Ethoxy-2-(ethoxy-2-(ethoxy-(2-iodoethoxy))))ethoxy)17β-hydroxy-3-oxy-1,3,5(10)-estratriene (4).* The diiodide 2 (12.50 g), β-estradiol 3 (2.500 g, Aldrich Chemical, Milwaukee, WI), potassium carbonate (1.500 g) and anhydrous acetonitrile (250 mL) were combined in a flask. The reaction mixture was heated at reflux for 9 hours, whereupon it was allowed to cool in ambient temperature, and solvent removed by rotary evaporation. The residue was dissolved in CHCl<sub>3</sub> (125 mL), washed with water, and solvent removed by rotary evaporation. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography using 0.5 to 1.0% MeOH in CHCl<sub>3</sub> as eluent. Fractions containing only product were combined, solvent was removed by rotary evaporation, and the residue dried *in vacuo* to give iodide 4 (2.010 g, 36.4%).

*Dinitrobenzene sodium salt (5), method one.* The dinitrobenzene sodium salt 5 was prepared by reacting 4,5-dinitrocatechol (5 g, 0.025 mol) and triethylene glycol monomethyl ether monotosylate (11.9 g, 0.037 mol, 1.5 eq.) with K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (5.18 g, 0.037 mol, 1.5 eq.) in methanol, with heating to reflux under nitrogen atmosphere overnight. The reaction was allowed to cool to RT, and the solvent was removed under reduced

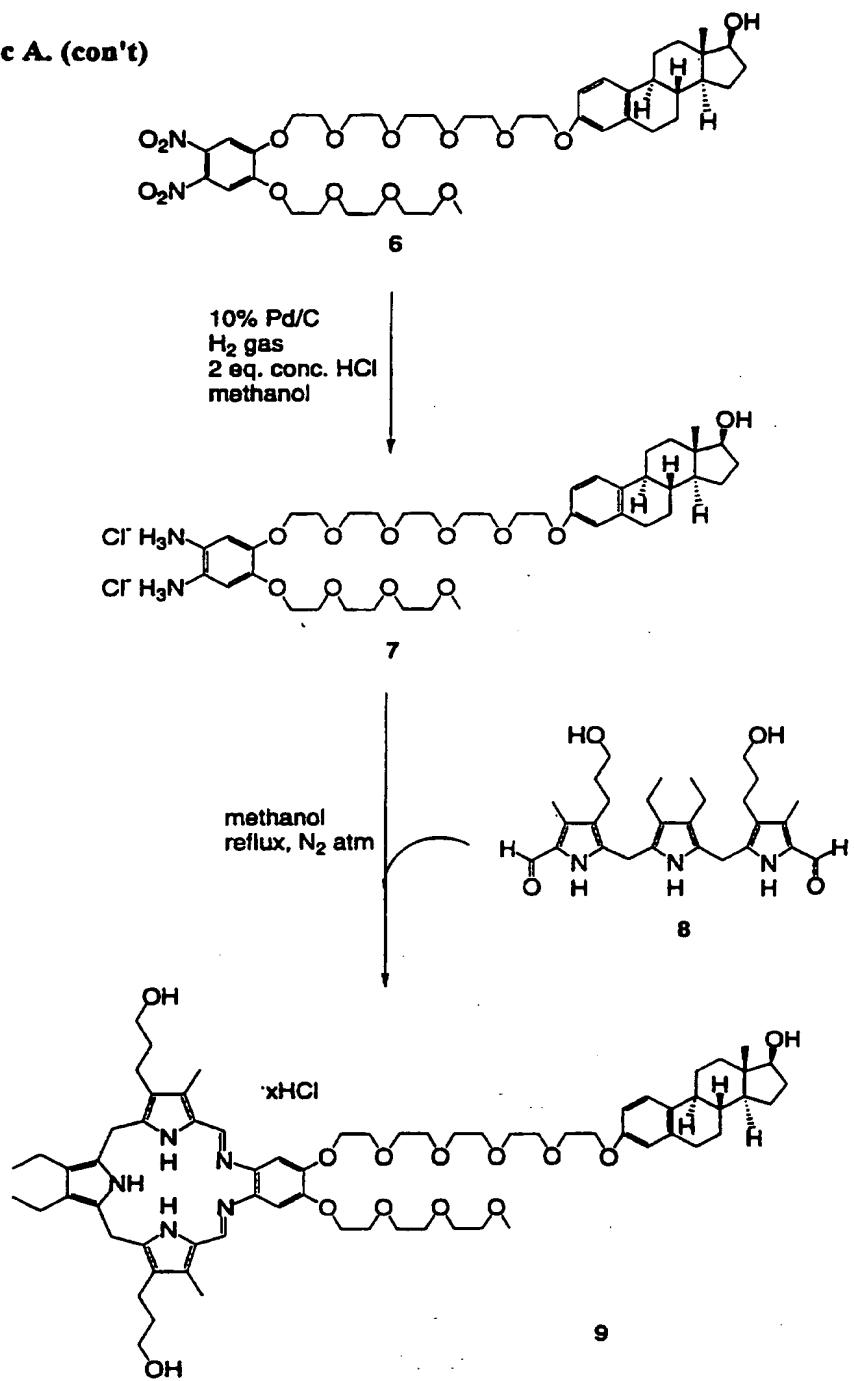
pressure. The residue was then resuspended into 250 mL of 1M NaOH, after which chloroform was added. The lower chloroform layer plus precipitate were drained off and the orange solid precipitate was collected by filtration and vacuum dried under high vacuum overnight to give the light orange solid product 5, in 81% yield.

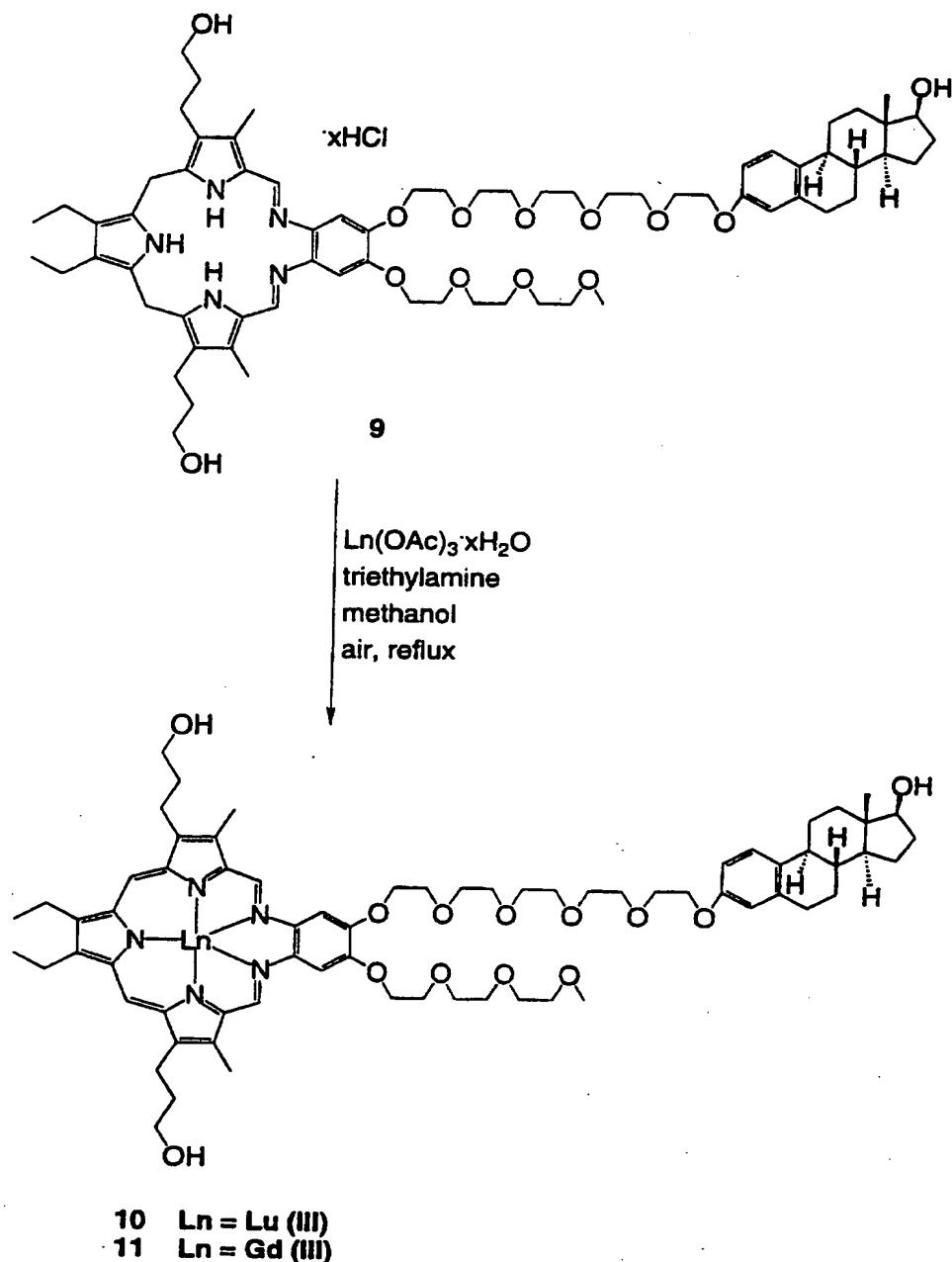
5        *Dinitrobenzene Sodium Salt (5), method two.* An alternate method of synthesis of the dinitrobenzene sodium salt is as follows. In a dry 250 mL round bottom flask, 4,5-dinitrocatechol (10 g, 0.050 mol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (10.37 g, 0.075 mol) were combined in absolute methanol (120 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere. To the orange mixture, triethylene glycol monomethyl ether tosylate (23.85 g, 0.075 mol) was added and the 10 resulting suspension was heated to reflux. The reaction was deemed complete by TLC analysis by the disappearance of the starting catechol and appearance of the bright yellow monoalkylated intermediate. Therefore, after 16 h the red suspension was cooled to 0°C. The resulting suspension was filtered, washed thoroughly with cold isopropyl alcohol (50 mL) and hexanes (50 mL). The monoalkylated potassium salt 15 was then suspended in 10% aqueous NaOH (100 mL), vigorously stirred for 15-20 min at room temperature, filtered, and then rinsed thoroughly with cold isopropyl alcohol (70 mL) and hexanes (50 mL). (This step aids the removal of excess K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and potassium tosylate). The bright orange salt was dried *in vacuo* and afforded 15 g (~81%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (d<sub>6</sub> acetone): selected peaks, δ 3.40 (OMe), 6.30 (ArH), 7.42 (ArH); 20 EI MS (M + Na<sup>+</sup>) 369; EI HRMS (M + Na<sup>+</sup>) 369.0910 (calcd. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>18</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>9</sub>Na 369.0910).

## Schematic A.



## Schematic A. (con't)



**Schematic A. (con't)**

3-(2-(*Ethoxy*-2-(*ethoxy*-2-(*ethoxy*-(2-(1-*oxy*-2-(2-(*ethoxy*-2-(*ethoxy*-(2-*methoxy))))*ethoxy*)-4,5-dinitrobenzene)*ethoxy*))))*ethoxy*)-17 $\beta$ -*hydroxy*-3-*oxy*-1,3,5(10)-*estratriene* (6). The iodide 4 (500 mg) and the sodium salt of 1-*hydroxy*-2-(2-(*ethoxy*-2-(*ethoxy*-(2-*methoxy))))*ethoxy*)-4,5-dinitrobenzene 5 (336 mg, 1.1 eq.) and acetonitrile (5 mL) were combined in a flask and the reaction mixture was heated at reflux overnight. Potassium carbonate (126 mg, 1.1 eq.) was added, and heating continued for ca. four hours. The reaction mixture was transferred to a separatory funnel with CHCl<sub>3</sub> (ca 25 mL), washed with water (2 X 15 mL), solvent removed on a rotary evaporator, and the residue dried overnight *in vacuo*. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography using 2% MeOH in CHCl<sub>3</sub> as eluent. Fractions containing only product were combined, solvent was removed by rotary evaporation, and the residue dried *in vacuo* to give 6 as a yellowish solid (549 mg, 80.5%). FAB: MH<sup>+</sup>821.**

Using known chemistry for the synthesis of texaphyrins (see the texaphyrin patents previously incorporated by reference herein) the dinitro compound 6 was reduced to the diamine 7 using an atmospheric pressure hydrogenation with 10% Pd on charcoal and 2 eq. of conc. HCl. The reduction was usually complete in 1-2 h. Afterwards, the catalyst was filtered off using a pad of Celite, the diamine solution was diluted with methanol, 1 equivalent of diformyl tripyrrane 8 was added, and the reaction was heated to reflux under nitrogen. The reaction started immediately after the addition of diformyl tripyrrane and was usually complete in 1-3 hr. Proton and carbon NMR of the resulting non-aromatic macrocycle 9 was consistent with structure. The non-aromatic macrocycle 9 was oxidatively metallated using 1.5 equiv.s of either lutetium acetate or gadolinium acetate and 10 equiv.s of triethylamine under air atmosphere to give the lutetium estradiol complex 10 (in 38% yield with a relative purity of 89%) or the gadolinium estradiol complex 11 (in 47% yield with a relative purity of 91%), respectively.

The synthesis of a texaphyrin-cholesterol conjugate is carried out in a similar manner using cholesterol instead of estradiol.

**EXAMPLE 2**  
**Loading Red Blood Cells with a**  
**Texaphyrin-Lipophilic Molecule Conjugate**

5        The present example provides for the loading of red blood cells with a texaphyrin-estradiol conjugate. Red blood cells (RBC's) were successfully loaded with gadolinium texaphyrin-estradiol conjugate 11 ("GTE") following an osmotic challenge to the red blood cells. Subsequently, UV/Vis spectra revealed that most of the conjugate was contained within the cell wall of the red blood cells.

10      For the studies below, the following general procedure was used: Whole blood from rabbit was collected in the presence of heparin and centrifuged. The serum layer was removed, and the RBC's were resuspended in saline (138 mM NaCl), and washed three times. After the third wash, the pelleted RBC's were resuspended in hypertonic saline (268 mM NaCl). The cells were mixed gently, held approximately 3 min at room 15 temperature, and centrifuged. The pelleted RBC's were resuspended in three volumes of hypotonic saline (110 mM NaCl) containing GTE to give Gd texaphyrin-estradiol-red blood cell complex.

20      I. In a first study, 300 mL of pelleted RBC's were resuspended in 1.0 mL of 110 mM NaCl with 0.2 or 0.4 mmoles of GTE. The cells were mixed gently and sonicated. After three washes, the pellet of GTE-RBC complex (300 mL) was resuspended with saline to a total volume of 2.0 mL. To determine the GTE content, 750 mL of this 2.0 mL solution were removed, 250 mL of fresh saline was added, and the optical density was read on a spectrophotometer. A control cuvette contained an equivalent mass and volume of RBC's treated similarly but without GTE. The O.D. of the 2.0 mL solution 25 was 0.9859, which indicated a yield of 120 mg total GTE complex (T2BET2, 732 nm, a 15.35 mg/mL solution has an O.D. of 0.3291).

20      II. In a second study, two different amounts of a stock solution of 2mM GTE in 5% mannitol were used; 1.6 mL with 4.0 mL packed RBC's, and 6.6 mL with 5.5 mL packed RBC's. To prepare the respective complexes, the RBC's were washed as described previously, the respective volumes of RBC's were resuspended with hypertonic saline to a total volume of 50 mL and centrifuged. The supernatant was removed and solutions of hypotonic saline with GTE were added so as to keep the volume at 40 mL. The suspensions were treated as described above and the final washed RBC's were suspended in a volume of 15 mL with normal saline and transferred

to 100 X 17 mm tubes to be analyzed by MRI (see, Example 3) (for the 1.6 mL reaction, 11 mL of saline; for the 6.6 mL reaction, 9.5 mL of saline; the control was 5.0 mL packed RBC's and 10 mL of saline).

III. In a further study, RBC's were loaded with GTE to be used as an injectable  
5 into rabbits. Packed RBC's (5.0 mL, washed as described) were treated with hypertonic saline and 40 mL total volume of hypotonic saline with 6.0 mL GTE. After sonication, the cells were washed 3 times and resuspended with 2.5 mL of normal saline. The resulting complex was used for injection into rabbits (see, Example 4).

10

### EXAMPLE 3

#### *In Vitro* Imaging with GdT2BET-Estradiol-Red Blood Cell Complex

The present example provides *in vitro* magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) results with GTE-RBC complex.

Packed or resuspended red blood cell complexes were imaged using a GE 0.5T  
15 Signa magnetic resonance imager (GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, WI) and the following parameters: pulse sequences, spin echo 350/15; acquisition parameters, 20FOV, 256X256; slice thickness/space, 5mm/2.5mm; and nex, 2.

Table 2 provides MRI values using GTE-RBC complex (from Example 2, II). CuSO<sub>4</sub> is an imaging standard that allows the intensity (whiteness) of the signal to be  
20 gauged.

**TABLE 2. MRI Values of GdT2BET-Estradiol-Red Blood Cell Complexes**

Sample	RBC Control	RBC with 3.2mmol GTE	RBC with 13.2mmol GTE	Saline control	CuSO <sub>4</sub> Standard
Packed GTE-RBC Complexes	818	1386	1405	311	1181
	793	1354	1514	309	1166
Average	805.5	1370	1459.5	310	1173.5
Resuspended GTE-RBC Complexes	530	876	2095	298	1144
	496	800	2084	280	1103
	487	793	2105	270	1095
Average	504.333333	823	2094.666667	282.67	1114

5        Approximately 8.3  $\mu$ mol GTE was incorporated in 5 ml of packed red cells using this method.

#### EXAMPLE 4

##### *In Vivo Imaging with GdT2BET-Estradiol-Red Blood Cell Complex*

10        The present example demonstrates magnetic resonance imaging of an animal using GTE-RBC complexes. MRI scans revealed contrast enhancement of tissues and enhanced angiograms for up to 30 min after injection.

15        A New Zealand white rabbit (2.72 kg) having a V2 carcinoma tumor implanted in each thigh was injected with 7 mL of GTE-RBC complex and a normal New Zealand white rabbit (3 kg) was also injected with the same amount of the complex as a control. The rabbit having the tumors died after 2.5 mL of the complex was injected. The rabbit appeared to be already very sick from the cancer. The normal rabbit was scanned pre-contrast, immediately post-injection, and 30 min after injection. The rabbit was positioned supine inside a knee coil and entered the magnetic field feet first. The rabbit was anesthetized and maintained with ketamine/Rompun cocktail during MRI. The 20 scan parameters were as in Example 3 with the acquisition parameter being 256X160 for this animal study and the MR angiogram scanning technique was 2D TOF for the aorta.

The normal rabbit had good liver and angiogram enhancement for at least 30 min after injection of the GTE-RBC complex.

#### EXAMPLE 5

5

#### Photodynamic Therapy Using Photosensitive Texaphyrin-Lipophilic Molecule-Loaded-Vesicles

The present example provides for the light-dependent lysis of loaded vesicles, such as red blood cells or liposomes, and the consequent deposition of the contents at 10 the irradiated site. When irradiated with light of an appropriate wavelength, vesicles loaded with a photosensitive texaphyrin will lyse.

The effect of PDT with photosensitive texaphyrin-loaded vesicles is multifaceted in that specificity is provided by the biolocalization of the vesicle, a PDT effect is seen in the vicinity of the deposited texaphyrin due to singlet oxygen product 15 toxicity, and if a therapeutic agent is incorporated into the vesicle in addition to the texaphyrin, the therapeutic agent is deposited at a target site. A chemotherapeutic drug may be delivered to a target site in this manner, for example.

A preferred photosensitive texaphyrin is a lutetium texaphyrin, for example, compound 1<sub>B</sub> as described herein. In the present light-dependent lysis, the light may 20 have a wavelength range of about 650-900 nm, preferably 700-800 nm, and most preferably 730-770 nm.

#### EXAMPLE 6

25

#### Liposomes Comprising a Texaphyrin-Lipophilic Molecule Conjugate

The present example provides for the incorporation of a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate into liposomes and liposomal-like particles.

A texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate may be incorporated into small unilamellar liposomes as follows, for example. Egg phosphatidylcholine conjugated 30 with ethylene glycol and cholesterol (8:2 molar ratio) are suspended in chloroform and a 33% molar concentration of texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate is added to the solution. The chloroform is evaporated under vacuum and the dried material is resuspended in phosphate buffered saline (PBS). The mixture is transferred to a cryovial, quick frozen in liquid nitrogen, and thawed five times. The material is then

extruded through an extruder device (Lipex Biomembranes, Vancouver, B.C., Canada) 5 times using a 400 nm diameter pore size polycarbonate filter to produce 400 nm liposomes. A portion of the 400 nm liposomes is extruded through 100nm diameter filters 10 times to produce 100 nm liposomes. A portion of the 100 nm liposomes is then extruded 10 times through 15 nm filters, producing liposomes of 30 nm size.

10 Liposomes prepared as described above may also be subjected to a Microfluidizer (Microfluidics, Newton, Mass.). Specifically, liposomes may be passed 10 times through the microfluidizer at a pressure of 16,000 psi and a flow rate of 450 mL/min. The resulting liposomes are expected to have a mean average size of 30-40nm, which may be verified by Quasi Elastic Light Scattering.

15 A texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate incorporated in this way into liposomes may be physically inside the liposome, incorporated into the lipid bilayer of the liposome, or incorporated in such a way that part of the conjugate is outside of the liposome. A liposome incorporating a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule can be stabilized using ethylene glycol to slow its uptake by phagocytic white blood cells.

**EXAMPLE 7**  
**Induction of Antibody Formation Using Texaphyrin-Lipophilic Molecule-Loaded-Red Blood Cells or -Liposomes**

20 In addition to conventional methods known to those of skill in the art of immunology for making antibodies having a particular binding specificity, antibodies having binding specificity for a texaphyrin molecule may be induced in a host that has been administered a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule loaded-red blood cell or -liposome. Further, if the loaded cell also contains an immunogen, antibodies may be generated 25 having binding specificity for that immunogen.

30 Using a photosensitive texaphyrin, light will lyse such a loaded red blood cell or liposome causing release of its contents within a host. Consequent exposure of the host to an immunogen contained therein would induce antibody formation to the immunogen. Candidate immunogens may include, but are not limited to, surface HIV proteins, such as gp 120, for example. This method would be particularly effective using a loaded cell from an animal different than the animal injected, for example, using loaded goat red blood cells for injection into a rabbit. The goat cells may act as adjuvant in this case.

All of the compositions and methods disclosed and claimed herein can be made and executed without undue experimentation in light of the present disclosure. While the compositions and methods of this invention have been described in terms of preferred embodiments, it will be apparent to those of skill in the art that variations may 5 be applied to the composition, methods and in the steps or in the sequence of steps of the method described herein without departing from the concept, spirit and scope of the invention. More specifically, it will be apparent that certain agents which are both chemically and physiologically related may be substituted for the agents described herein while the same or similar results would be achieved. All such similar substitutes and modifications apparent to those skilled in the art are deemed to be within the spirit, 10 scope and concept of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

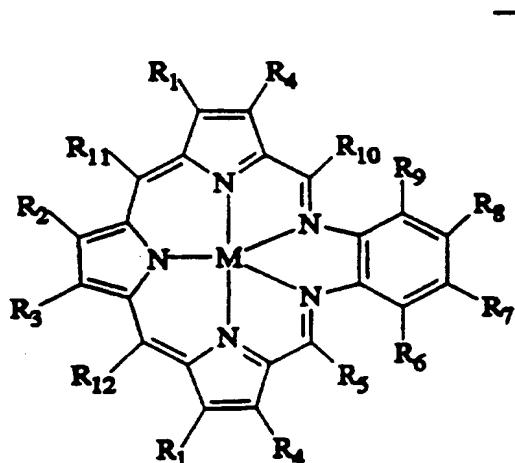
CLAIMS:

1. A texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex.
2. The complex of claim 1 wherein the vesicle portion of the complex is a biological cell.
3. The complex of claim 1 wherein the vesicle portion of the complex is a liposome.
- 5 4. The complex of claim 1 wherein the lipophilic molecule portion of the complex is estradiol or cholesterol.
5. The complex of claim 2 wherein the biological cell is a red blood cell.
6. The complex of claim 1 wherein the texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule portion of the complex has structure I:

10

15

20



I

wherein

M is a divalent or trivalent metal cation;

25 **R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub>** are independently hydrogen, halide, hydroxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, haloalkyl, nitro, formyl, acyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, hydroxyalkenyl, hydroxyalkynyl, saccharide, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, carboxyamide, carboxyamidealkyl, amino, aminoalkyl, a lipophilic molecule, or a couple that is coupled to a lipophilic molecule;

**R**<sub>6</sub> and **R**<sub>9</sub> are independently selected from the groups of **R**<sub>1</sub>-**R**<sub>4</sub>, **R**<sub>7</sub> and **R**<sub>8</sub>, with the proviso that the halide is other than iodide and the haloalkyl is other than iodoalkyl;

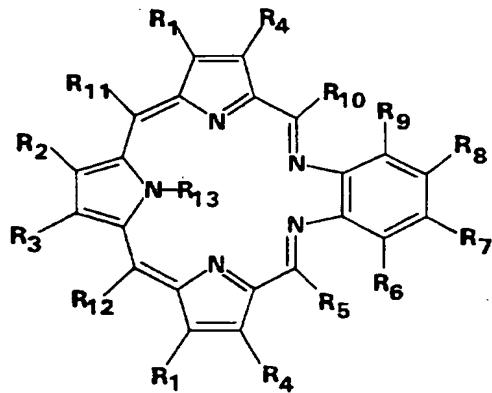
**R**<sub>5</sub> and **R**<sub>10</sub>-**R**<sub>12</sub> are independently hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, hydroxyalkenyl, hydroxyalkynyl, carboxyalkyl, carboxamide, carboxamidealkyl, amino, aminoalkyl, or a couple that is coupled to a saccharide, or to a lipophilic molecule;

5 **n** is an integer value less than or equal to 5; and

10 wherein at least one of **R**<sub>1</sub>-**R**<sub>12</sub> is a lipophilic molecule or a couple that is coupled to a lipophilic molecule.

7. The complex of claim 1 wherein the texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule portion of the complex has structure **II**:

15



20

**II**

wherein

25 **R**<sub>1</sub>-**R**<sub>4</sub>, **R**<sub>7</sub> and **R**<sub>8</sub> are independently hydrogen, halide, hydroxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, haloalkyl, nitro, formyl, acyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, hydroxyalkenyl, hydroxyalkynyl, saccharide, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, carboxamide, carboxamidealkyl, amino, aminoalkyl, a lipophilic molecule, or a couple that is coupled to a lipophilic molecule;

30 **R**<sub>6</sub> and **R**<sub>9</sub> are independently selected from the groups of **R**<sub>1</sub>-**R**<sub>4</sub>, **R**<sub>7</sub> and **R**<sub>8</sub>, with the proviso that the halide is other than iodide and the haloalkyl is other than iodoalkyl;

**R<sub>5</sub>** and **R<sub>10</sub>-R<sub>12</sub>** are independently hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, hydroxyalkenyl, hydroxyalkynyl, carboxyalkyl, carboxamide, carboxamidealkyl, amino, aminoalkyl, or a couple that is coupled to a saccharide, or to a lipophilic molecule;

5       **R<sub>13</sub>** is alkyl, alkenyl, oxyalkyl, or hydroxyalkyl having up to about 3 carbon atoms and having rotational flexibility around a first-bound carbon atom; and wherein at least one of **R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>12</sub>** is a lipophilic molecule or a couple that is coupled to a lipophilic molecule.

8.       The complex of claim 6 wherein **R<sub>1</sub>** is CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH, **R<sub>2</sub>** and **R<sub>3</sub>** are CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, **R<sub>4</sub>** is CH<sub>3</sub>, **R<sub>7</sub>** is O(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, **R<sub>8</sub>** is a couple that is coupled to estradiol, and **R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, and R<sub>9</sub>-R<sub>12</sub>** are H.

10       9.       The complex of claim 6 wherein **R<sub>1</sub>** is CH<sub>2</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH, **R<sub>2</sub>** and **R<sub>3</sub>** are CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, **R<sub>4</sub>** is CH<sub>3</sub>, **R<sub>7</sub>** is O(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, **R<sub>8</sub>** is a couple that is coupled to cholesterol, and **R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, and R<sub>9</sub>-R<sub>12</sub>** are H.

15       10.      A texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate.

11.      The conjugate of claim 10 wherein the lipophilic molecule portion of the conjugate is estradiol.

12.      The conjugate of claim 10 wherein the lipophilic molecule portion of the conjugate is cholesterol.

20       13.      A method for delivery of an agent to a targeted biological site, comprising: loading a vesicle with a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate and the agent to form a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex; allowing the complex to locate at the targeted biological site; and photoirradiating the complex,

25       wherein the complex is lysed by photoirradiating, thereby delivering the agent to the targeted biological site.

14.      A method for delivery of naturally occurring cellular contents of a cell to a targeted biological site, comprising:

loading the cell with a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate to form a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-cell complex; allowing the complex to locate at the targeted biological site; and photoirradiating the complex,

5 wherein the complex is lysed by photoirradiating, thereby delivering naturally occurring cellular contents of the cell to the targeted biological site.

15. A method for photodynamic therapy, comprising: administering a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex to a subject; and photoirradiating the complex.

10

16. The method of claim 13 wherein the agent is a photodynamic therapy agent, a chemotherapeutic agent, or a radiation sensitizing agent.

17. The method of claim 13, or 15 wherein the vesicle portion of the complex is a red blood cell.

15 18. The method of claim 13, 14, or 15 wherein the photosensitive texaphyrin portion of the conjugate includes a diamagnetic metal cation bound by the texaphyrin.

19. The method of claim 18 wherein the diamagnetic metal cation is Lu(III), La(III), In(III), Y(III), Zn(II) or Cd(II).

20. The method of claim 18 wherein the diamagnetic metal cation is Lu(III).

20 21. The method of claim 13, 14, or 15 wherein the lipophilic molecule portion of the conjugate is estradiol.

22. The method of claim 13, 14, or 15 wherein the lipophilic molecule portion of the conjugate is cholesterol.

25 23. The method of claim 13, 14, or 15 wherein the photoirradiating is with light having a wavelength range of about 700 to 900 nanometers.

24. The method of claim 13, 14, or 15 wherein the photoirradiating is with light having a wavelength range of about 700-800 nanometers.

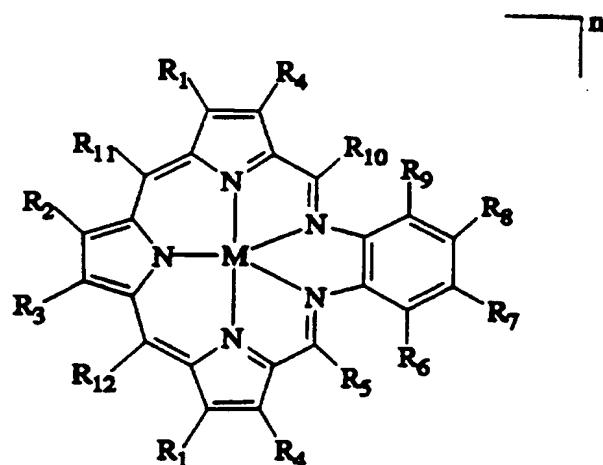
25. The method of claim 13, 14, or 15 wherein the phot sensitive texaphyrin is selected from the group consisting of texaphyrins A1-A108 of Tables A and B.

26. The method of claim 13, 14, or 15 wherein the vesicle portion of the complex is a red blood cell and the subject is a donor of the red blood cell.

5 27. The method of claim 13, 14, or 15 wherein the photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule portion of the complex has structure I:

10

15



I

20 wherein

M is a diamagnetic metal cation;

R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>8</sub> are independently hydrogen, halide, hydroxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, haloalkyl, nitro, formyl, acyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, hydroxyalkenyl, hydroxyalkynyl, saccharide, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, carboxamide, carboxamidealkyl, amino, aminoalkyl, a lipophilic molecule, or a couple that is coupled to a lipophilic molecule;

25

R<sub>6</sub> and R<sub>9</sub> are independently selected from the groups of R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>8</sub>, with the proviso that the halide is other than iodide and the haloalkyl is other than iodoalkyl;

30

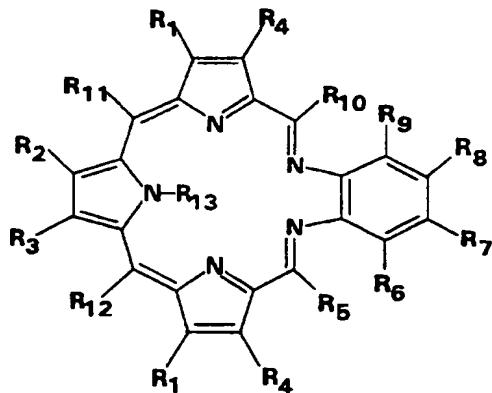
R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>10</sub>-R<sub>12</sub> are independently hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, hydroxyalkenyl, hydroxyalkynyl,

carboxyalkyl, carboxamide, carboxamidealkyl, amino, aminoalkyl, or a couple that is coupled to a saccharide, or to a lipophilic molecule;  
 n is an integer value less than or equal to 5; and  
 wherein at least one of  $R_1$ - $R_{12}$  is a lipophilic molecule or a couple that is coupled to a  
 5 lipophilic molecule.

28. The method of claim 13, 14, or 15 wherein the photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule portion of the complex has structure II:

10

15



## II

wherein

20  $R_1$ - $R_4$ ,  $R_7$  and  $R_8$  are independently hydrogen, halide, hydroxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, haloalkyl, nitro, formyl, acyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, hydroxyalkenyl, hydroxyalkynyl, saccharide, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, carboxamide, carboxamidealkyl, amino, aminoalkyl, a lipophilic molecule, or a couple that is coupled to a lipophilic molecule;

25  $R_6$  and  $R_9$  are independently selected from the groups of  $R_1$ - $R_4$ ,  $R_7$  and  $R_8$ , with the proviso that the halide is other than iodide and the haloalkyl is other than iodoalkyl;

30  $R_5$  and  $R_{10}$ - $R_{12}$  are independently hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, hydroxyalkenyl, hydroxyalkynyl, carboxyalkyl, carboxamide, carboxamidealkyl, amino, aminoalkyl, or a couple that is coupled to a saccharide, or to a lipophilic molecule;

$R_{13}$  is alkyl, alkenyl, oxyalkyl, or hydroxyalkyl having up to about 3 carbon atoms and having rotational flexibility around a first-bound carbon atom; and wherein at least one of  $R_1-R_{12}$  is a lipophilic molecule or a couple that is coupled to a lipophilic molecule.

- 5 29. A method of imaging a subject, comprising:
  - administering a detectable texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex to a subject; and
  - scanning the subject to obtain a visible image of an internal region of the subject.
30. The method of claim 29 wherein the detectable texaphyrin is a fluorescent texaphyrin  
10 and scanning is by observing fluorescence of the texaphyrin.
31. The method of claim 29 wherein the detectable texaphyrin is complexed with a paramagnetic metal cation and scanning is by magnetic resonance imaging of the texaphyrin.
32. The method of claim 29 wherein the visible image is of a blood pool or of a blood  
vascular system.
- 15 33. The method of claim 29 wherein the vesicle portion of the complex is a red blood cell and the subject is a donor of the red blood cell.
34. A method of producing an antibody having binding specificity for a texaphyrin in a subject comprising:
  - administering a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex to the  
20 subject; and
  - photoirradiating the complex

wherein photoirradiating exposes the texaphyrin to the subject, thereby inducing formation of an antibody having binding specificity for texaphyrin.
35. The method of claim 34 wherein the complex is further loaded with an agent, and  
25 irradiating exposes the agent to the subject thereby inducing formation of an antibody having binding specificity for the agent.
36. An antibody having binding specificity for a photosensitive texaphyrin molecule.

37. Use of a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate in the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for use in membrane incorporation for diagnosis or treatment of a human subject.

5 38. Use of a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule-vesicle complex in the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for use in membrane incorporation for diagnosis or treatment of a human subject.

39. The use of claim 37 or 38 wherein the use is treatment of the human subject and the treatment is photodynamic therapy.

10 40. The use of claim 37 or 38 wherein the use is treatment of the human subject and the treatment is delivery of a chemotherapeutic or radiosensitization agent.

41. The use of claim 37 or 38 wherein the use is diagnosis of the human subject and the diagnosis is imaging of the human subject.

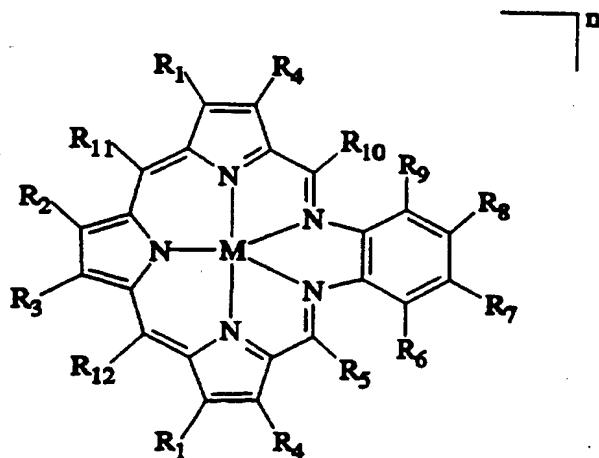
42. The use of claim 41 wherein the diagnosis is angiography.

15 43. The use of claim 39 wherein the treatment is photodynamic therapy for macular degeneration or neovascularization of the eye.

44. The use of claim 37 or 38 wherein the texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule has structure I:

20

25



wherein

**M** is a divalent or trivalent metal cation;

**R**<sub>1</sub>-**R**<sub>4</sub>, **R**<sub>7</sub> and **R**<sub>8</sub> are independently hydrogen, halide, hydroxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, haloalkyl, nitro, formyl, acyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, hydroxyalkenyl, hydroxyalkynyl, saccharide, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, carboxyamide, carboxyamidealkyl, amino, aminoalkyl, a lipophilic molecule, or a couple that is coupled to a lipophilic molecule;

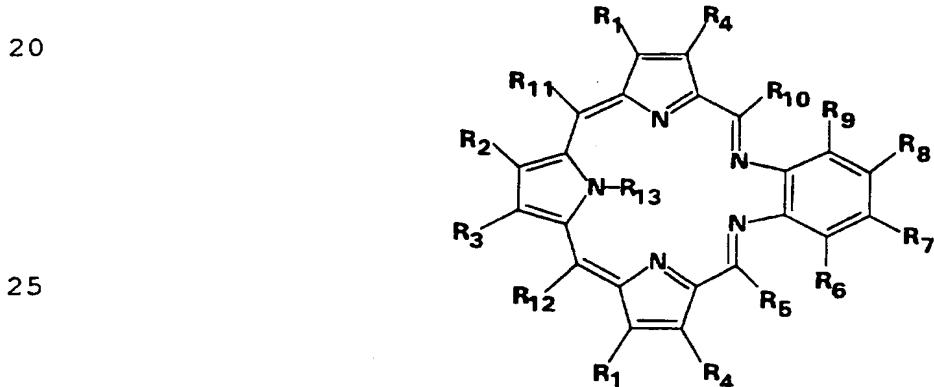
5 **R**<sub>6</sub> and **R**<sub>9</sub> are independently selected from the groups of **R**<sub>1</sub>-**R**<sub>4</sub>, **R**<sub>7</sub> and **R**<sub>8</sub>, with the proviso that the halide is other than iodide and the haloalkyl is other than 10 iodoalkyl;

**R**<sub>5</sub> and **R**<sub>10</sub>-**R**<sub>12</sub> are independently hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, hydroxyalkenyl, hydroxyalkynyl, carboxyalkyl, carboxyamide, carboxyamidealkyl, amino, aminoalkyl, or a couple that is coupled to a saccharide, or to a lipophilic molecule;

15 **n** is an integer value less than or equal to 5; and

wherein at least one of **R**<sub>1</sub>-**R**<sub>12</sub> is a lipophilic molecule or a couple that is coupled to a lipophilic molecule.

45. The use of claim 37 or 38 wherein the texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule has structure **II**:



**II**

30 wherein

**R**<sub>1</sub>-**R**<sub>4</sub>, **R**<sub>7</sub> and **R**<sub>8</sub> are independently hydrogen, halide, hydroxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, haloalkyl, nitro, formyl, acyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy,

hydroxyalkoxy, hydroxyalkenyl, hydroxyalkynyl, saccharide, carboxy, carboxyalkyl, carboxamide, carboxamidealkyl, amino, aminoalkyl, a lipophilic molecule, or a couple that is coupled to a lipophilic molecule;

5 **R<sub>6</sub>** and **R<sub>9</sub>** are independently selected from the groups of **R<sub>1</sub>-R<sub>4</sub>**, **R<sub>7</sub>** and **R<sub>8</sub>**, with the proviso that the halide is other than iodide and the haloalkyl is other than iodoalkyl;

10 **R<sub>5</sub>** and **R<sub>10-R<sub>12</sub></sub>** are independently hydrogen, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, hydroxyalkenyl, hydroxyalkynyl, carboxyalkyl, carboxamide, carboxamidealkyl, amino, aminoalkyl, or a couple that is coupled to a saccharide, or to a lipophilic molecule;

15 **R<sub>13</sub>** is alkyl, alkenyl, oxyalkyl, or hydroxyalkyl having up to about 3 carbon atoms and having rotational flexibility around a first-bound carbon atom; and wherein at least one of **R<sub>1-R<sub>12</sub></sub>** is a lipophilic molecule or a couple that is coupled to a lipophilic molecule.

15 46. The use of claim 37 or 38 wherein the texaphyrin is selected from the group consisting of texaphyrins A1-A108 of Tables A and B.

47. The use of claim 44 wherein **R<sub>1</sub>** is  $\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OH}$ , **R<sub>2</sub>** and **R<sub>3</sub>** are  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ , **R<sub>4</sub>** is  $\text{CH}_3$ , **R<sub>7</sub>** is  $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_3\text{CH}_3$ , **R<sub>8</sub>** is a couple that is coupled to estradiol, and **R<sub>5</sub>**, **R<sub>6</sub>**, and **R<sub>9-R<sub>12</sub></sub>** are H.

20 48. The use of claim 44 wherein **R<sub>1</sub>** is  $\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{OH}$ , **R<sub>2</sub>** and **R<sub>3</sub>** are  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ , **R<sub>4</sub>** is  $\text{CH}_3$ , **R<sub>7</sub>** is  $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_3\text{CH}_3$ , **R<sub>8</sub>** is a couple that is coupled to cholesterol, and **R<sub>5</sub>**, **R<sub>6</sub>**, and **R<sub>9-R<sub>12</sub></sub>** are H.



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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> :  A61K 47/48, 41/00		A3	(11) International Publication Number: WO 97/46262  (43) International Publication Date: 11 December 1997 (11.12.97)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/09501		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(22) International Filing Date: 4 June 1997 (04.06.97)			
(30) Priority Data: 08/657,947 4 June 1996 (04.06.96) US			
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(54) Title: MEMBRANE INCORPORATION OF TEXAPHYRINS			
(57) Abstract			
<p>Compositions having a texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate loaded into a biological vesicle and methods for imaging, diagnosis and treatment using the loaded vesicle are provided. For example, liposomes or red blood cells loaded with a paramagnetic texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate have utility as a blood pool contrast agent, facilitating the enhancement of normal tissues, magnetic resonance angiography, and marking areas of damaged endothelium by their egress through fenestrations or damaged portions of the blood vascular system. Liposomes or cells loaded with a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate can be photolysed, allowing for a photodynamic therapy effect at the site of lysis. Availability of red blood cells loaded with a photosensitive texaphyrin-lipophilic molecule conjugate provides a method for delivering a photodynamic therapeutic agent to a desired site with a high concentration of oxygen. By presenting the agent in this way, it is expected that a patient will experience less toxicity.</p>			
		(88) Date of publication of the international search report: 12 March 1998 (12.03.98)	

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internal Application No  
PCT/US 97/09501A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 A61K47/48 A61K41/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	SCHENNING A P H J ET AL: "AN AMPHIPHILIC PORPHYRIN WITH UNEXPECTED AGGREGATION BEHAVIOUR" TETRAHEDRON LETTERS, vol. 34, no. 44, 29 October 1993, pages 7077-7080, XP000403174 see abstract ---	1-48
A	WO 92 05109 A (UNIV TEXAS) 2 April 1992 see claims 1,11,17 ---	1-48
P,A	US 5 591 422 A (HEMMI GREGORY W ET AL) 7 January 1997 see column 9, line 43 - line 52 see column 15, line 41 - column 16, line 24 see column 10, line 22 - line 25; claims --- -/-	1-48

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. Patent family members are listed in annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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Date of the actual completion of the international search  26 January 1998	Date of mailing of the international search report  - 4. 02. 98
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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/US 97/09501

**C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>WO 95 10307 A (UNIV TEXAS ;PHARMACYCLICS INC (US); SESSLER JONATHAN L (US); HARRI) 20 April 1995 see page 20, line 18 - page 21, line 34 see page 12, line 1 - line 8 ---</p>	1-48
Y	<p>KOENIG K ET AL: "PDT OF TUMOR-BEARING MICE USING LIPOSOME DELIVERED TEXAPHYRINS" PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY AND MEDICAL LASER APPLICATIONS, 24 June 1992, pages 802-805, XP000611944 see abstract</p>	1-48
A	<p>WO 95 21845 A (UNIV TEXAS ;PHARMACYCLICS INC (US); SESSLER JONATHAN L (US); MODY) 17 August 1995 see page 7, line 8 - line 16 -----</p>	1-48

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/US 97/09501

### Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1.  Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
see FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
  
2.  Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
  
3.  Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

### Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1.  As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
  
2.  As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
  
3.  As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
  
4.  No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

#### Remark on Protest

The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.

No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Remark : Although claims 13-35 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body , the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Internat	l Application No
	PCT/US 97/09501

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9205109 A	02-04-92	US 5120411 A AT 127098 T AU 7072391 A DE 69022073 D DE 69022073 T EP 0515404 A	09-06-92 15-09-95 15-04-92 05-10-95 22-02-96 02-12-92
US 5591422 A	07-01-97	US 5599928 A US 5601802 A	04-02-97 11-02-97
WO 9510307 A	20-04-95	US 5457183 A AU 683316 B AU 8075694 A CA 2173319 A EP 0724457 A JP 9508616 T NO 961436 A US 5599923 A US 5622946 A US 5583220 A US 5580543 A US 5587371 A US 5632970 A	10-10-95 06-11-97 04-05-95 20-04-95 07-08-96 02-09-97 11-06-96 04-02-97 22-04-97 10-12-96 03-12-96 24-12-96 27-05-97
WO 9521845 A	17-08-95	US 5599923 A AU 1921795 A CA 2182960 A EP 0745085 A NO 963396 A US 5599928 A	04-02-97 29-08-95 17-08-95 04-12-96 14-10-96 04-02-97